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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ... 19th Feb.
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler .. 26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .. 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews. 26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule..... 9th "
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd..... 16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon .. 23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole..... 30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .. 7th May.
* VALETTA	5014	C. Gadd..... 14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson 21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole ..... 28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews. 4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd..... 11th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler.. 18th "

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only. Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the S. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday. Tuesday.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
CRANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ALAZIE	4,255	Paul.....	10th March.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Each carefully selected, with special attention to Shaping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., Passed on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS on SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 17th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 15th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 19th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 19th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the Various Gold Fields Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

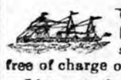
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 15th February, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Doo. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	3rd Mar., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th February 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1898.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

PRECAUTION.

YOU SHOULD NOT DRINK DOUBTFUL WATER,

Either for Table Use or cooking purposes.

PURE WATER is of first importance.

PERFECT FILTRATION is secured by the use of

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS.

With their patent Anti-Germ Filtering Medium.

In the construction of this Filter perfect simplicity has been secured, and it is, without exception, the most easily cleaned and efficient filter in use.

Price 1 Gallon Size ..... Rs. 12 0
" 2 " ..... " 17 8

Charged ready for Use.

Messrs. KEMP also supply BERKEFELD, CHEAVINS, LIPSCOMBE, MAWSONS, PASTEUR-CHAMBERLAND and all other descriptions of FILTERS.

KEMP, BOMBAY.

DISINFECTANTS! DISINFECTANTS!

Extract from the *Times of India* of the 6th January, 1898, on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report.

"The ideal Drug from the point of view of simplicity is one of the COAL TAR Series, which to be a good Deodorant and Disinfectant only requires the addition of Water and the touch of the mixing stick. Several of the cheaper ones, that, like the more expensive ones, form a milky fluid, an emulsion with water, have been tried by Officers of large experience of the plague, who speak of them highly for their Deodorising power and the simplicity of their arrangement."

TREACHER'S CREASOTINE

is an excellent example of the kind of Disinfectant alluded to in the above article. A product of Coal Tar, it mixes easily with water, and requires no other preparation, to be immediately ready for use. For the Disinfection of dwellings, &c., for removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion, this preparation is especially valuable.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 16	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

DO NOT SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT THE BEST.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO, LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO. LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD. are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,930,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRECAUTIONS.

DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KNOWN KIND

will be found in Stock at KEMP'S and ready for immediate delivery.

CALVERTS, MACDOUGALL'S AND ALL IMPORTED BRANDS.

KEMP'S DISINFECTING POWDER IN CASKS, CASES AND TINS.

CARBOLIC ACID,
NAPHTHALINE,
etc., etc.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S IMMEDIATE GENERATION OF CHLORINE GAS FOR SICK ROOMS,

PLAGUE, FEVERS, LUNG DISEASES,

Can be prepared in the house and kept in active use by an intelligent servant as described in the "Times of India" January 30th. Inexpensive, Satisfactory and Clean.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT,

Searching every part of the premises and killing all Microbes.

Materials with instructions supplied by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PRICE Re. 1-8.

J. NEUBERG,

51 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORGAN RECITAL.

AN ORGAN RECITAL will be given in ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL, by Mr. MANT, at 6 P.M., THIS EVENING.
A Collection will be made in aid of the ORGAN FUND.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL S. S. "ZAMPA".

S.S. "ZAMPA" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO and DISCHARGES in the STREAM. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for OUTH COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS,
Agents, S.S. "Zampa."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "ORION" and "GISELA," from TRIESTE, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of their arrivals, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, Nos. 10 and 8.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the s.s. "Gisela's" departure and within eight days after the s.s. "Orion's" arrival, respectively, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE.

BY the kind permission of Mr. Jaya Karadi Liegu, the Telgu Girls' School Building, adjoining the Telgu Library, has been placed at the disposal of the Municipality as an INCIPULLA ION STATION, from the 3rd instant, and not as advertised before.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 15th February, 1898.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH DIVIDEND (interim) of Rupees (25) TWENTY-FIVE per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) for the half-year ending 31st December, 1897, has been declared and made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1898, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By Order,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 12th February, 1898.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 19th February, 1898, both days inclusive.

THIS WEEK'S BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
The Life of Ernest Renan. By Madame J Darmesteter	4 8
House Drainage Manual: A Guide to the Design and Construction of Systems of Drainage and Sewage Disposal from Houses. By Wm. Spinks	3 12
The Letters of Victor Hugo, translated. By F Clarke, M A. Vol. I (1815-18 5)	8 0
The Life and Work of John Ruskin. By W G Collingwood, M A, 2 Vols	24 0
Egyptian Tales translated from the Papyri, Second Series	2 10
The Speeches and Public Addresses of the Rt. Hon. W E Gladstone, M P, with Notes and Introduction, 1886 to 1888	8 0
The Speeches and Public Addresses of the Rt. Hon. W E Gladstone, M P, with Notes and Introduction 1888 to 1891	8 0
The Tales from the "Spanish Boccaccio." By Count Lucanor; or the Fifty Pleasant Stories of Patronio	4 8
Primer of Tennyson, with a Critical Essay. By W M Dixon	1 14
Primer of the Bible. By W H Bennett, M A	1 14
Primer of Wordsworth. By C Maguire, B A	1 14
The French Revolution, 1789-1795. By J E Symes, M A.	1 14
Wells' Cakes and Buns, a new Practical Handbook for Bakers and Confectioners, containing Instructions, Recipes, &c., for the latest and most popular specialities known and unknown to the trade, with remarks on Creaming and mixing Cakes of all kinds; also precautionary instructions on the proper manner of heating Sponge Cake, Batters, &c.	1 0
Up-to-date and Economical Cookery. By Dora Groome	2 10

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & CO.
Forward all ENGLISH, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS and PERIODICALS
WITH THE UTMOST REGULARITY AND PROMPTITUDE.
Terms and Lists will be sent on application.
D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE APPROACHING HOT WEATHER.

THE sheltered position of COONOOR, the Sanatorium of the Nilgiri plateau, with its health-giving even climate, renders it a pleasant resort from the heat of the plains, the mean temperature being 62°. Intending visitors will find

THE GLENVIEW HOTEL,

the best place to go to, and special arrangements will be made by the European Management for the convenience of visitors, on notice being given. The "cuisine" will give every satisfaction, superior brands of Wines and Spirits (from Spencer and Co., Ld.), are stocked, and Piano, Billiard Table and Tennis Court are among the attractions of the Hotel.
Among the features that are calculated to promote the attractions of the station are the erection of the new Club Buildings. This has necessitated the transfer of the Library and Reading Room to the Assembly Rooms, which have been improved by the erection of a stage and accessories.
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Ports, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1733—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1898, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, at 9-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

14th January, 1898.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1898, at 5-30 P. M.

ALEX HERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 113.
NOTIFICATION.

OWING to the INCREASE of PLAGUE in Bombay and as a precaution against its introduction in Kathiawar, it is hereby notified under order of His Highness the MAHARAJA SAHEB that, until further notice no passengers who are not resident of the town of Mahuva or villages in its immediate neighbourhood, will be allowed to land at the port of Mahuva.

VITHALDAS SAMALDAS,
Diwan and Senior Councillor, Bhavnagar State.
Dated, 9th February, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, for the SUPPLY of 400 to 450 Tons MOULMEIN INDIAN FIRST CLASS LOGS, measuring not less than 10 feet in length and not less than 10in. by 7in. square and to be perfectly sound and free from holes, shakes or worm. The Timber to be delivered free in the Colaba Basin. Tenders to be headed on the cover "Tenders for Timber."
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Parel Works, 8th February, 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Section of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY from SAUGOR to DAMOH will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on or about 1st March, 1898.
2. Time and Fare Notices and book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of goods will be published shortly.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

Jhansi, 5th February, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay Club, December, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

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For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1898, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1897.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1897-98 and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1898.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 23rd February, 1898, both days inclusive.

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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
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Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,50,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

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FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

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Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE :
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BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Parisat the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half Yearly. (paid)	Exchange Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,240xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld., Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	123
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartar Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£234
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank					
Delhi	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	285
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200		1,250	75	11%
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Korrahee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,035
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowaggor City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	155
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
Hirvey and Sabaathy	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs25-8-80	1,100
Khangaum	700	100	500	dvd Rs50	500
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	100	dvd Rs40	355xd
Maha adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	900	125	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Munmar M	900	250	400	dvd Rs20	325
New Benar	600	600	15	dvd	205
New Indian	1,000	125	90 dvd Rs45		525
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	125	dvd Rs50	525
Samson	300	500	7	0	385
Sind and Jamjah Co.	100	1,000	500	20	385
Sind	400	2,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sorab Woollen Mills	250	250	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	Nil.	Nil.	75
Utkarsh		600	all	12	200xd
			10	dvd Rs65	1,080

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Bramadatt S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unidied	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	850
Bombay Industrial Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	703
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	750	...	dvd Rs.12	525
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	625
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	510
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing					
DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	550
Framjee reilt.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	560
Hingurghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	dvd Rs.15	480
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshedmanufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	2174
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	900	dvd Rs.30	83
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	163	dvd Rs.10	250
Lord Ressy Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	570
Lakhmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,350
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,60	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,400
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	105
Morarji Gokuldas					2075
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.15	250
Madhu Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	's. 20	400
Oriental	8,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ltd)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,260
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	830
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	860
Shahapore Mills	300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2025
Soonderlas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.124	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	310
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	620
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venkatesh Lukhmidas Co. Ltd.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	300nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	660
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	255
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,000xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,015xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	57
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	217½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,300	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A, Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	17
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	71
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	455xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	494
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,035
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	147
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	264

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-7
China Loaf	"	24-5
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-6
Do. do. new	"	24-4
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-7
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Bar Silver 17	"	72
1/0. 17½	"	71-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water 6-3m., 8-30s. Low water, 1-2m., 6-57s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Organ Recital, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Squadron parade, 6-45 a.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March ..... Old Berlin ..... Von Blon
Overture ..... Fra Diavolo ..... Auber
Dance ..... Medineval ..... Clemcon
Fantasia ..... Scotland's Pride ..... Godfrey
Valse ..... Belle Amie ..... Meissar
Galop ..... Von Hausen Haus ..... Faust
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Kala Chowkey Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Murya, a Hindu girl, aged seven years. On the morning of the 12th instant, the deceased was seated near the fire-place in her house, warming her hands, when her sarees caught fire, and she was burnt on the back, chest, and legs. No report was made to the police regarding the occurrence, nor was the girl removed to any hospital. She was treated at home with some household remedies, but she grew worse and died on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BYCULLA SATYA SAMAJ FUND.—The annual meeting of the fund was held in Daxani Foolmali Sabhagraha, on Sunday. Mr. Vinayakrao Dadajee presided. The directors' report for the year 1897 was read by the secretary, Mr. Krishnarao Bankajee Lalye, and the same was confirmed. Dividend for banking amount in the fund by the subscribers was Rs. 5-13 per cent. for the year 1897. There were present Mr. N. G. Powar, V. D. Bhogle, S. L. Morrey, M. B. Biniwandker, B. G. Gaikawad, Dr. Salunke, and other gentlemen. There were four deaths among subscribers during the year, whose nominees were fully paid according to the rules of the fund. The meeting terminated with thanks to the chairman, also Mr. Yeshwantrao Meher for giving place.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A PHOTOGRAPHER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Eugene Taurines, a photographer, having his place of business in Meadow Street, Fort, appeared, on a summons, to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. J. V. de Scrinzi, describing himself as a professor and translator of foreign languages. Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainant, and the accused was defended by Mr. Allan Turner, solicitor. Mr. Scrinzi, examined by Mr. De Souza, referred to certain allegations made against him by the defendant in correspondence while the complainant was travelling in Kathiawar with Mrs. Conroy on his own account and partly on behalf of Mr. Taurines. The complainant also took exception to the procedure of Mr. Taurines in the case against Mrs. Conroy for criminal breach of trust, in which process was applied for against him by Taurines for abetment of that offence, and refused by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Cross-examined by Mr. Turner, the witness stated that while at Rajkote he and Mrs. Conroy hired a tent and both occupied it. The case was adjourned for a further hearing.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE S. S. CARTHAGE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Allaudin Noorudin, aged thirty years, a fireman, employed on board the steamship Carthage, lying in the stream. On Saturday last, the chief engineer of the steamer gave orders for the boilers to be cleaned, and the work was immediately proceeded with. Mr. M. McNeill, the boilermaker of the Carthage, attached a hose to the donkey internal feed-pipe, and when the three boilers had been cleaned the deceased and another Punjabee fireman to clean the fourth boiler. Both the firemen went in, but previously to preparing to clean out this boiler, Mr. McNeill pumped up the auxiliary boiler. While the two firemen were holding the hose to clean out the boiler, Mr. McNeill told the donkey-man to open then the valve. He then went into the engine-room and started the donkey-engine to pump up the sea water. Suddenly the two firemen shouted out, and on going up to them the boiler-maker found they were scalded, and the pipe which was attached to the donkey-engine was warm, as if hot water had been through it. Mr. W. N. Gardner, the chief engineer of the Carthage, on hearing the occurrence, went below to see what the cause of the accident was. He also found the donkey feed-pipe warm for some distance, as if warm water had passed through it. He came to the conclusion that some dirt had got between the valve and the seat. He had the auxiliary boiler pump up again in order to get rid of the obstruction, and he then found there was no more leakage. In the opinion of the chief engineer the two firemen were scalded owing to the hot water escaping through the feed valve of the auxilliary boiler, in consequence of the check-valve not being tight, through dirt having come up in the water and remaining on the face of the valve. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE AT JIVRAJ BALOO MILL.

AT a quarter past 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the godown of the Jivraj Baloo Mill at Tardeo Road and resulted in a damage to the amount in the fund by the subscribers was Rs. 5-13 per cent. for the year 1897. There were present Mr. N. G. Powar, V. D. Bhogle, S. L. Morrey, M. B. Biniwandker, B. G. Gaikawad, Dr. Salunke, and other gentlemen. There were four deaths among subscribers during the year, whose nominees were fully paid according to the rules of the fund. The meeting terminated with thanks to the chairman, also Mr. Yeshwantrao Meher for giving place.

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FIRE AT JIVRAJ BALOO MILL.

AT a quarter past 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the godown of the Jivraj Baloo Mill at Tardeo Road and resulted in a damage to the extent of Rs. 20,000, the whole of which is said to have been covered by insurance. The fire was discovered by the ramoses on duty at the mill, who saw volumes of smoke issuing from the roof of the godown. Telephone messages were soon despatched to the different fire brigade stations and the cowrah Tank steamer was quickly on the spot, followed in rapid succession by the steamers from Babula Tank, Sankli Tank, Chinchpoogly and Fort. The first two steamers were brought into requisition, and their operation combined with that of the mill fire-appliances, soon brought the fire under control. In three-quarters of an hour the fire was put out. The origin of the outbreak is not known.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 25th and 26th Competitions of the Coorla Season were fired on Friday morning, the 11th inst. Good scores were again the order of the day, Lce.-Corpl. Herbert and Lieut. Sharp being at the top at 200 yards with two short of a possible and Sergt. Sharp's 29 was the best at 300 yards. The shooting at both distances was very regular, and fairly good scores have to be content with a low place on the List. The full scores are :—

25TH COMPETITION.	200 yds.	
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	30	a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	29	a
Corpl J J D'souza, Bo Vol Rifles	25	b
Sgt-Major J R Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	25	c
Vol F E Otto, G I P R Vols	25	a
C P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	24	d
Vol J F Fry, G I P Ry Vols	24	e
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24	c
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23	d
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23	d
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	23	f
Sergt A W Scott, Ord Dept	23	a
Corpl W Mackeson, B B & C I Ry Vols	22	g
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	22	h
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	22	e
Corpl M Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	21	
Vol E S Lynn, Bo Vol Rifles	20	
Lce-Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	17	

a Handicapped 8 points ; b handicapped 4 points, winner of 3rd spoon ; c handicapped 10 points ; d handicapped 6 points ; e handicapped 4 points ; f handicapped 2 points ; g winner of 1st spoon ; h winner of 2nd spoon.

26TH COMPETITION.	200 yds.	
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	26	a
C P Officer G Williams, Royal Navy	24	b
Corpl W Mackeson B B & C I Ry Vols	24	c
Lce-Corpl A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	23	d
Vol F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	23	d
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23	b
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	23	a
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	23	f
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22	d
Sergt A W Scott, Ord Dept	22	f
Lce-Corpl H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	21	
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21	
Sergt-Major J R Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	21	
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	20	
Vol E S Lynn, Bo Vol Rifles	20	
Vol J F Fry, G I P Ry Vols	19	
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	16	
Corpl M Veevers, Bo Vol Rifles	8	

a Handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st spoon ; b handicapped 6 points; c handicapped 2 points; winner of 2nd spoon; d handicapped 8 points; e handicapped 2 points, winner of 3rd spoon ; f handicapped 4 points.

THE seventy-fourth anniversary of the Birkbeck Institution took place on Jan. 26, when the prizes were distributed by Lady Carrington. Lord Carrington, addressing the students, told a story of his experience whilst Governor of New South Wales. His first public appearance was at the Mayor's dinner at Sydney. Having committed a few words to paper, he delivered them in reply to the toast of his health, and then sat down feeling very much satisfied with himself. Opposite to him there sat a fat man. He was an M. P. who had suffered long from the abundant eloquence of the new Governor's predecessor. When Lord Carrington sat down, the fat man filled his glass to the brim, and said : "Thank the Lord, he can't speak."

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HIGH COURT SOLICITOR.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PUNCHAYET'S REGISTER OF DEATHS.

MEHERBAI VS. MANEKBAI, WIDOW.

YESTERDAY, in connection with the above testamentary suit, further enquiry was held before his lordship as to the disappearance of the Parsee Punchayet's register of deaths by some default of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, of Messrs. Adasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. Mr. Russell, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendans.

Byramjee Nusarwanjee, the Parsee Punchayet's mehta at the Towers of Silence, was recalled and examined by the judge. He produced the original letter of Mr. Jiwanjee Jamsetjee Modi asking him to forward copy from the register of the information about the death of Jaiji. Witness made a copy and sent it to Mr. Modi. Witness had marked it as "true copy" and had signed it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : The receipt or register of death is written while the funeral party is at the Towers of Silence. The counterfoil is filled in afterwards ; and the endorsement on the back of the counterfoil later still. After the receipt has been written, the entry in the register is made. The informant always signs the receipt ; and reads it before signing it. The hour of death is not mentioned in the receipt. The informant does not see the endorsement at the back of the counterfoil. If a death took place at 2 o'clock this morning (16th February), I would enter it in our register as having taken place on the 14th. Among Parsees the night is considered to extend up to 5 a.m., and to end after that hour. It is the usual pratice that a person who has filled in the register should make a copy of it when required.

Cursetjee Manekjee, examined by the judge, said he was a clerk in the office of Messrs. Aadasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. That was his signature to the receipt of a register book and a translation. It was his practice when at the translators' office to enquire if any translation was ready. After getting the register and translation from the translator, witness was on this way to the Prothonotary's office, when he saw Merwanjee Gazdur going in great haste, as witness thought, to the office. Witness told him to take the book to the office, which he at first refused, but afterwards took with him. Witness never saw the book again. He never asked Merwanjee what he had done with the book. Witness got the bill filed, being the office hour next day, and made it over to the cashier on the 31st January.

Examined by Mr. Russell : Nobody gave me special orders to get the register and the translation. I consider myself responsible for books I get from the translator's office. I first heard of the loss of the register last Wednesday.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity : Except myself it is nobody's duty to go to the translator's office and enquire if any translations are ready.

The judge asked Mr. Inverarity if he wished to call any witness.

Mr. Inverarity answered in the negative.

Mr. Russell inquired if Mr. Inverarity intended to comment upon the absence of Manekbai Mehta, who lived in the same house as Mr. Smetham's clerk.

Mr. Inverarity : Most probably I shall.

Mr. Russell therefore called the following witness.

Byramjee Bomanjee, a managing clerk to Messrs. Smethem, Bland, and Noble, said he knew Merwanjee, clerk to Messrs. Ardesil, Hormasji, and Dinshaw. Witness knew him only by sight, and had no occasion to speak to him. Witness one day sent Jehangir to Mr. Jiwanjee Modi to make an appointment as to giving them inspection of the death register of Jaiji. Mr. Modi replied that the register had been taken by Mr. Hormasjee Cnochila. Witness knew nothing about the disappearance of the register. He had had no conversation with Merwanjee about it.

To Mr. Inverarity : It was the suggestion of counsel that made me send Jehangir to Mr. Modi for an inspection of the register. It was in the following week that we wrote to Mr. Modi about the register.

Did you ever hear it mentioned that attorney's clerks get information from the other side ?—Never to my knowledge.

Can you swear that, if you saw the municipal register, you would not think it favourable to Mehrbai's case ?—No, I would not. It cuts both ways.

Did you think Kutbudin's evidence that Jaiji died of paralysis to be important ?—I did not rely upon it. I thought it was immaterial. By immaterial I mean non very material. (Laughter.)

Did not Mr. Justice Bayley prevent you from coming to his court ?—Never.

In whose service were you before joining Messrs. Bland and Noble ?—Mirza Hosein Khan.

You have been mixed up in many shady cases ?—Never. (A laugh.)

Pallonjee Pestonjee, an engrossing clerk in the service of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, knew Merwanjee, a clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, who was a tenant in his house for the last seven years. Witness has had no conversation with Merwanjee about this case, and had nothing to do with concealment of a register.

To Mr. Inverarity : I had an opportunity of speaking to Merwanjee every day, but had no conversation with him about this case. I am not on friendly terms with him since a year and a half, when there was a dispute between him and another tenant. I have not been on speaking terms with him since then.

Mr. Hormusjee Suapurjee was recalled and said in answer to the judge : I have not found the memo. sent to me by Mr. Modi. I had an interview with Mr. Modi shortly before the date of this (shewn) letter, but I cannot remember the exact date. So far as I know Mr. Modi's impression about our conversation is incorrect. My recollection was that I asked him not for a copy of the register, but the substance as to the date of death, the cause of death, and as to the doctor who attended the deceased. Mr. Modi is wrong in his impression that I asked him on that occasion to send me the register.

Do you recollect having received that copy or not ?—Looking to all the circumstances, I must say I must have received it.

I ask you do you recollect now or not—not what you must ?—I do recollect now. It was an error of mine when I said on the last occasion that I did not receive it. I cannot explain how it is that on a certain date I remembered receiving the copy, but not so on another certain date. I have searched for the copy, but could not find it.

When you got that copy, what did you do with it ?—I gave it in charge of one of my clerks.

Which clerk ?—Ananchao.

When you got that copy, I suppose you read it ?—I must have read it. When I went to Mr. Modi on the 2nd February, I did not to the best of my recollection say anything to him about the register. I did not say I required it to be produced in the High Court. I did tell the clerk Merwanjee to take the book with the precipe to the translator's office. That was on the evening of the 26th. (The judge reads Merwanjee's account of what was said about the book and the precipe.) Merwanjee is inaccurate in his statement. I did not tell him "take the book and this precipe." The precipe was not ready at the time, and I could not have said "take this precipe." This is the precipe I refer to.

Do you swear that, at the time that was written, the register was not in your office ?—I am quite sure it was not.

Do you swear it was not ?—Yes, my lord.

When the precipe was written you thought that the register would be brought next morning ?—Yes, my lord.

Why did you say "please expedite the translation" ?—Because the case was part-heard, and was on the board.

Had you any register with you when you went to the Chief Translator ?—No.

You did not show it to the Chief Translator for translation ?—No.

You have heard the explanation given by Merwanjee as to the way in which he lost the register ?—Yes.

Did he ever give you that explanation ?—No, my lord.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell : The question put to Byramjee, managing clerk, were not put at my instructions. Somebody suggested them.

Do you suggest that anybody on our side mutilated the record ?—I cannot say one way or the other. It is for the court to form an opinion.

Do you suggest that anybody on our side made away with the Punchayet's register ?—I cannot say. It is for his Lordship to form an opinion.

Then you don't suggest that anybody on our side had anything to do with the mutilation of the municipal record or the disappearance of the register ?—I don't suggest anything.

You were very anxious on the 21st January to get the register ?—Yes, I was. I could not make any inquiry about it that day, because I was here all day. On going to the office, I made an enquiry, but Merwanji was not in. I did not tell Mr. Muncherjee Bomonjee that I had not the register with me. I did not tell him that I had. When I spoke to him, it was expected from the Towers of Silence, and the clerk knew what entry to get translated.

Do you suggest that one of your partners initialed the precipe ?—It must have been so.

Which of your partners initialed the document ?—I don't know. It must have been initialed before I left the office that day. I do not examine the cash. One of the partners does so. I do say that I was wholly ignorant of the translator's receipt, or the entry in Cursetjee's cash-book, or the payment by the cashier. I did intend to rely on the entry in the Punchayet's register. I did not want Byramjee on the 4th February to go to the High Court with that register. I asked for any person to be sent, who could give information about the entry in the register. I did not suggest to Mr. Jivanjee Modi what he states in his letter. It must have been his impression. I did rely upon the register up to the 2nd February, but ceased to rely then, because it was not brought to our office.

The judge : When you did not get the book so long, why did you not write to Mr. Modi about it ?—I searched for it five or six times, but could not find it.

Mr. Russell : Why did you not send another messenger to the Towers of Silence ?—I did not distrust Merwanjee. It would have been much better certainly if I sent another messenger. I was misled by Merwanjee that the people at the Towers of Silence were very busy.

You were charged by the Municipality with mutilating their record ?—Yes.

And you suppressed the register because you knew you had mutilated two records ?—Certainly not.

You heard Byramjee about the interview you had with him on Friday the 4th inst ; is it correct or not ?—It is practically correct. I did not know where the man came from. I knew he was a man sent by Mr. Modi. I did not know where he came from, and I did not ask him. It did occur to me to ask him. I have no recollection of Premchand Roychand being a contributory to the Bombay Electric Light Company. I do not know that the list of contributories of the Company was lost. I was not asked to explain the missing of the list. I do not recollect Mr. Justice Scott remarking to me that it was my duty as a solicitor to have taken care of this list.

Examined by Mr. Inverarity : I did not know the name of the clerk who came to me on the 4th inst. I knew nothing of him except his being sent by Mr. Modi. He did not mention to me about the register at all. I remember having a converstion with Mr. Modi on the 2nd inst. about the impurity of touching a dead body. I had no idea on the 4th that the clerk came to me except about the impurity question. I don't remember saying anything to Mr. Modi on the 2nd about the register. The book kept by Cursetjee is never seen by the partners, who do not look at the petty cash book either. With reference to my answer to Mr. Russell, I say I intended to rely upon the register any time it was produced. I had some idea the documents in the Municipal office about deaths were supplied from the Towers of Silence. Apart from the correspondence produced, I and no recollection of the copy sent me from the Towers of Silence. I remained under the impression that I had only received the substance. I know the practice of the translators, department thoroughly well. I know that a tear, an erasure, or any mutilation in a document is always noticed in the margin of the document by the translators. If I had on the 21st January received a copy of the entry in the register translated, I would have furnished to the counsel immediately. There was no reason whatever for me to suppress the document of the 19th or 21st January. It was of no importance after Dr. Kutbudin's evidence whether Jaejee died at noon or 7 or 8 o'clock. I had never seen the translation or the register, and had nothing to do with the suppressing of it. I give the same answer with reference to the tearing off of the corners of the Municipal reports.

Mr. Inverarity said that, although he did not appear for Mr. Hormusjee, he proposed to address himself to the facts which bore very much more upon the interests of his own clients, the two Parsee ladies. The learned counsel said it was not likely that a solicitor of twenty-two years standing would commit him self so far as to mutilate an official document. There was an absolute want of motive on Mr. Hormusjee's part to mutilate the documents or to suppress them. Indeed, the interests of his clients pointed the other way. It was clear that, after the payment of the costs, there would be very little to divide between the parties. It might be said that Mr Hormusjee's costs would have been a motive. But the answer to that was that all his costs were guaranteed ; and he would have no mot

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cavel, Kalbadevi, near the Glass House, the property of Mrs. K. Flanagan, consisting of blackwood open carved sofas, chairs, chiffoniers, cupboards, pier, and round tables, gold watch by L. Marks, London, gold watch guard, silver bracelets, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, SILK AND COTTON CLOTHS, FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m, the effects of the late Janardhan Narayen Ranade, consisting of gold sali, patli, vakkakan, bangles, pooth har, pearl vali and kap, silk saree, pitamber, sola silk bordered dhotars, cupboard, table, copper and brass utensils, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and substantial French-polished complete suites of blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, made to order, also cane furniture, glassware and crockery of 120 pattern, from Army and Navy society, super-or table, hanging and standing lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich table ornaments, very rich silk and tapestry door curtains, choice garden plants, etc., the property of G. AGELASTO, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and elegant substantial Wimbridge made blackwood and teakwood French-polished complete suits of dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, elegant large size lattice-worked partition screens, ice, chest, dur-e, carpets, etc., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marine House," next to H. M's Dockyard, Fort, a very large collection of well-grown choice garden plants in tubs and pots, garden roller, water tanks, &c., the property of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN HEXT, K.C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, proceeding Home.

The plants will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A YACHT.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

Yacht "Willie," formerly belonging to the late Harbour Master, Mr. T. Thorburn. A good cruising boat in sailing order, fitted up with entirely new rigging, &c. lying in Mody Bay Bunder, next to the Oil Tanks, where she can be seen.

AUCTION SALE OF 61 BALES YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Tapti Mill Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Abdool Currim Abdool Tyeb:—

40 bales, each 400 lbs yarn, No. 20s
21 " " " No. 22s

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

On SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order
1 handsome strong glass fronted brougham
1 powerful bay waler about 14 hands, 6 years, goes well in single and double harness, also in saddle
1 handsome C B chesnut pony, 5 years, a good hack and clever across country.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th February, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT GAMDEVI ROAD AND WORLEE.

By order of Mr. Doolabhdas Balmookand, the second mortgagee, and on account and risk of Gopikabai, widow of Wishwanath Damodar, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, subject to a first mortgage of Rs. 16,633-4-4 and interest from 13th January, 1898, the undermentioned properties, all the property firstly herein below described, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst, at 3 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at the Babulnath Roads, otherwise called Gamdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 140, new No. 1273, old Survey Nos. 455-39—461-62, and new Survey Nos. 7519 to 7521, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the executors of Raghunath Damodar, on or towards the west partly by a passage and partly by the property of Chimnaram Vasantram, on or towards the north by the property of Framsujee Jehangir Dadysett, and on or towards the south by a passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipality under Street No.——and Ward No.——

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand nine hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, the fazandars whereof are Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotamdas, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road from Breach Vellard to Worlee, on or towards the north by the land of Abdul Rahib, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Raghunath, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of the Municipality under Street No.——, and Ward No.——.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, the fazandars whereof are Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotamdas, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the west by the land, of Sunderao Rowji, on or towards the south by the land of Jowji Raghowji, on or towards the north and east by the ground gowan or passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No.——, and ward No.——.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixteen hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, the fazendars whereof are Harkisondas and Bhugwandas Narotamdas, and bounded on north by the land of Dadoba Jagunnath and Govind Baboji, on the west by Haines Road, on the south by the land of Bhasker Jagonnath, and on the east by the land of Nanabhoy Madhowdas, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No.—.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomjee, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, 24, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., the following:—

2 sets of rich table glassware, star pattern, and set consisting of liquor, sherry, port, claret and champagne glasses, tumblers, finger bowls, decanters, sweet and fruit dishes.
1 second-hand square piano by Collard and Collard.
1 English first-rate, second-hand safe, 2 doors, size 5 by 4 by 2 1-2 feet.
25 boxes gin.
10 " rum.
15 " brandy.
10 " "
20 " claret.
50 " margarian breakfast claret.
50 " " dinner claret.
50 " oporto portwine
10 " Solera whisky.
30 " Lagrand brandy.
100 " each 1, 2 and 3 gallon drums of phenol.
10 cases gilt moulding.
1 case 48 pieces of rich sateen in varieties of selected shades and colour.
10 bales grey drill, superior quality.
12 cases and 200 pieces printed sarree 44" by 7-7 to 9 yards.
1 case 6 gross diamond rings.
1 " 32 dozen first-class razors, She Vito.
1 " eyelets for boots.
1 tin trays.
1 "Peerless" gent's cycles with Dunlop Welch pneumatic tyres, Brook's saddle, Perry's chain.

Also a lot of spare accessories.

15 tubes 28 by 1 3-4.
7 " 26 by 1 3-4.
1 " 28 by 2.
2 " 26 by 15-8.
6 solid and 6 Westwood rims of size.
2 gents and ladies Tno "Peerless" cycles with cushion tyres tangent spokes and ball bearing throughout.

Also a consignment of the "Elston" cycles specially made for rough wear-and-tear, on up-country road with 1 1-2 inch cushion tyres.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1898. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Rowtee, Bookstand, Theodor Knaust and Hitchcock Lamps, Copper Utensils. Glass and Porcelain Ware, China Matting, Porcelain Fruit Dishes, old Bagatelle Table, Silver Articles, &c.

Under instructions from Colonel H. O. Selby, Messrs' MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1898, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of Theodor Knaust and Hitchcock kerosine table lamps, bookstand, rowtee, copper utensils, copper water boiler, travelling set of tin cooking pots, water filter, set of glassware with decanters and tumblers, ice plates, handsome dinner set, book-case, empty boxes, China matting, &c.

Also by order of the Secretary, Byculla Club, consisting a number of China fruit dishes and centre pieces, dressing glasses, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting old bagatelle table, balls, metal watch, silver articles, gold Ramnami lamp, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th February, 1898.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

IN London there was no change yesterday in the price of Consols, which remained at 113 1-16. French Rentes were also unaltered at 103 3-4; and Indian Sterling Loan at 116 1-2. Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime to 25-25 1-2 fcs.; and Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent. to £63 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 7-32d. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 25 15-16d. per oz.; while in New York it remained at 56 3-8 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London was 1-4 cent lower at 4.85 1-2 dollars.

The Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday in London with a fair demand. The number of Goat and Sheep Skins offered was 1,260,000 and 1,120,000, respectively.

White Dehli Wheat was quoted at 35s. per 492 lbs. April-May shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; and Brown Rapeseed at 34s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales and the Imports 7,000 bales. American Arrivals declined 1-64d. all round, and 3 5-16d. was quoted for February, with 3 21-64d. for June-July deliveries; spot prices were unchanged. The Manchester Market was steady.

In Ready Mid.-Uplands no change took place in New York, 6 1-4 cents per lb. continuing to be the quotation. May Futures declined 4 points to 6.07 cents, and August were also lower to the same extent at 6.16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 67,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	67,000	10,000	22,000
Two days' do.	67,000	29,000	40,000
Since 1st Sept.	5,198,000	5,751,000	4,254,000

The local Cotton market has been steady to-day with a moderate business passing, and prices reported to be Re. 1 lower. Exporters purchased but 350 bales, and the Mills 1,900 bales; total, 2,250 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	13,516	bales.
Wheat	330	cwts.
Linseed	2,633	"
Rapeseed	1,320	"
Gingellyseed	11,485	"
Castorseed	3,808	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, with no business of importance reported.

EXCHANGE has continued steady in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for the former at 1s. 3 29-32d. and a fair amount obtained thereat during the day. Merchants' Rills were again scarce, and the market closed at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·69	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A partial advance took place to-day in 3 1-2 per Cents to 97 for Cash, while for the Settlement 97 3-8 was again quoted and for Threes 88 was named.

SHARES are dull, not to say lifeless, and we have but to report an advance of Rs. 20 in Lukhmidas Mills, and of Rs. 12 1-2 in David.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-8
Bar Silver	25 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay, from Bombay, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 14.

The Anchor Line steamer Australia left here for Bombay, yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 14,

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here yesterday evening,

ADEN, FEB. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Triste, left here this morning, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday afternoon.

The steamer Laos left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., and is expected here on Thursday, the 17th instant, at about 8 a.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Newport, 22nd January, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Conch, 2,314 tons, Captain W J Stock, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Batoum, 24th January, with a cargo of 4,526 tons of petroleum in bulk.

THE s s Zampa, 1,525 tons, Captain R C Chisholm, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Middlesbro, 14th January, with a cargo of railway materials and coal.

THE P and O Co's s s Thames 2,321 tons Captain S Barchan, will sail to-day, for China, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Heidis, Mr Cartwright and Mr Cohen.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 127 tons, Captain H B Plommer, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Zanzibar, 28th January, via Mombassa and Aden, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Barkat Rai, Mr Murtungh, Sub Conductor W Copley, wife and 2 children, Subedar Kataladal Missr, wife and 2 children, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Goa s.	Plommer	Zanzibar, Jan 28
	Conch s	Stock	Batoum, Jan 24
	Zampa s	Chisholm	Middlesbro, Jan 14
	Iran s	Hughes	Newport, Jan 22

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Cabul sp	Johnson	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Melpomene, Martenolich, for Trieste
" Thames, Barcham, for China

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer D Balduino, for Genoa, &c
" Idar, for Marseilles
" Juba, for Mombassa and Zanzibar

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
9	Indravelli s	Norman	Barry, Deb 24
	City of Bombay s	Marr	Glasgow, Jan 1
	Duplex s	Rangone	Colombo, Feb 3
10	Malda s	Nash	Rangoon, Feb 7
	Clan Macnab s	Alexander	Point De Galle, Feb 2

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9.—Steamers Madura, Kentigern, Bezwada, Mombassa, Amigo and Kangra, and ship Fazel Curreem.
Feb. 10.—Steamers Onda and Deepdale, and Barque Schahjehachan.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 14.

10 p.m.	74·3

TUESDAY.—FEBRUARY 15.

6 a.m.	71·8
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m.	80·2
4 p.m.	78·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GALLOWAY—February 13, at No 9, Cossipore, the wife of J Galloway, Manager, Calcutta Hydraulic Press, Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GOUGH—MIDDLETON—February 3, at the C M S Church, Narowal, the Rev Charles Massey Gough, M A (of the C M S), to Lizzie Middleton (of the C E Z M S).

DEATHS.

CALDWELL—January 31, at Sealkote, Punjab, Sarah, widow of the late Rev J Caldwell, of the American Presbyterian Mission, aged 80 years, 1 month, and 6 days.

WELDON—February 11, at 13, Esplanade Row, Caroline Elizabeth, the dearly beloved wife of Arthur Weldon, aged 37 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1898.

OWING to the protracted discussion evoked by the consideration in detail of the District Police Act Amendment Bill at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, it was found necessary to postpone for the second time a motion for the first reading of the Port Trust Act Amendment Bill. The measure, however, is not one of any urgency; the Port Trust has been administered very well for twenty years under the law which brought it into existence, and it can afford to wait a few weeks or months longer before the comparatively unimportant changes proposed in the Bill are introduced. If the discussion on the Police Bill showed what a long time may be occupied in the futile endeavour to effect changes in the measures ill-considered and stultifying put forward by Government, the proceedings in connection with the Bill relating to the investments of the Bombay Municipality gave evidence of the happy despatch with which a non-contentious measure can be carried into law in our Indian legislatures. Mr. Nugent moved the first reading in a speech characteristically concise and playful, and five minutes later the Bill became law. The practice of the Municipal executive in investing the surplus cash balances of the Corporation in its own securities with out first offering the debentures retained to the public will no longer be open to legal quibble when the Bill passed yesterday has received the sanction of the Viceroy-in-Council. The consideration of the Police Bill lasted three tedious hours, and during nearly half of that time, Mr. D. S. Garud was addressing the chair. He had given notice of six amendments, their objects including the omission of the clause enabling Government to extend the period for the payment of the cost of additional police for five years, and a like elimination of the clause securing compensation for injury caused by an unlawful assembly. The acceptance of these amendments on the part of Government would have destroyed the *raison d'etre* of the Bill, and they met with uncompromising opposition on the part of Sir Charles Ollivant, who had no difficulty in carrying the Council with him. In regard to the proposed rejection of the compensation clause Mr. Garud did not obtain the slightest support from his non-official colleagues, and his plaintive appeal for help from Mr. Mehta only drew from that gentleman an explanation that as the battle on the subject had been fought in the Supreme Legislative Council three years ago, it was altogether futile to seek to hinder the assimilation of the law on the subject in the Bombay Presidency to that applicable to other parts of India. The amendments proposed by Mr. Daji Abaji Khare were of a far less sweeping and therefore more practicable character. The advantage of working in the Legislative Council on the lines of least resistance was shown from the fact that two of the amendments proposed by Mr. Khare in regard to the compensation clause were accepted by Government. Under the first of these it will be necessary for the district magistrate to be satisfied that the person claiming compensation is himself free from blame in respect of the occurrences which led to the death, grievous hurt, loss or damage in respect to which compensation is claimed. The other accepted amendment makes the very desirable and reasonable proviso that no civil suit is to be maintainable in respect of any loss or injury for which compensation has been granted under the Bill. Lord Sandhurst took the opportunity at the commencement of the sitting to appeal to the non-official members, and through them to Native gentlemen of influence, to again come forward as the Justices did twelve months ago, to assist in the work of house-to-house visitation, so as to remove any ground for the complaints hinted at by Mr. Mehta on the previous day. It is to be hoped that this appeal will meet with a ready response. The position of affairs in Bombay is one which entitles the Government to expect the active co-operation of every public spirited citizen.

A FLESH-CREEPING article on the Russian advance on India is contributed to the *National Review* by Mr. E. C. Ringler Thomson, until recently Assistant Agent to the Governor-General of India, and her Majesty's vice-Consul for the Persian Provinces of Khorassan and Sistan. The writer had the pleasure and advantage of personal acquaintance with General Komaroff, who left his mark on Penjdeh, and his successor in the Governor-Generalship, General Kouropatkine, who has recently become Minister of War and has the reputation of being the ablest soldier in Russia and one of the ablest in Europe. The one crumb of comfort in the article is that this latter, who "most assuredly would get the chief command in the event of a Russian advance towards India," told our Assistant Agent more than once that he has seen too much of war not to hate it, and that neither he nor his Government have the least desire to fight us, and that to suggest that they wish to invade India is absurd. It is the more satisfactory to know this on the highest authority that Mr. Thomson is of opinion that if General Kouropatkine does take the field against us he would be hard to beat. Which is very likely; but he might be beaten all the same, as was Napoleon and a few others, who were very hard indeed to beat. Fortunately, as the distinguished pupil of Skobeloff has been called to a position of greater responsibility from Tashkent to St. Petersburg, he will have less wish to expend his exceptional energies in the invasion of India. We can well believe that he is a Russian of the Russians, and that if he thought there were just cause for it he would delight in trying conclusions with us. It is pretty certain that there are many officers on our frontier who would be equally delighted to try conclusions with him. But that stern delight will be denied to him and to them. The Russian Minister of War must give what time he can spare from the administration of an army of nearly 900,000 men, to the German frontier, where the other War Lord has recently inspected fortifications of singular strength—new guarantees of peace requiring to be carefully watched by peaceful neighbours. It is the efficiency, the severe discipline, and the marvellous simplicity of the recruiting methods of the Russian army that impressed Mr. Thomson, and disposed him to take a gloomy view of the outlook, unless the British Government learn from the enemy to recruit its armies by similar methods. He even explains how public opinion might be educated to acquiesce in compulsory service.

But first let us see something of what the Russian military system is. In 1893 the British representative in the north-east of Persia, when on a shooting excursion near the frontier, accepted an invitation from the Governor of Russian Sarrakhs, an old acquaintance, to go and stay with him. He was received with great hospitality, and made the acquaintance of the Colonel of the 5th Battalion of the Trans-Caspian Rifles, who asked him to dinner in the small bungalow shared with one of his lieutenants. The officer was Commandant of the station, a distinguished man with the decoration of the first-class of the order of St. George. The furniture, the fare, and the old three pronged forks were of the simplest. The Colonel lived on his pay and disdained luxuries. The next morning twelve officers set out on a reconnaissance towards the Afghan frontier, under the Colonel of a battalion garrisoning Merve. As soon as they got to a certain point they were to separate, and each, provided with a Cossack's pony, to carry himself, his blanket, and his drawing materials, was to take a distinct sketch and report on the villages, inhabitants, water-supply, and the like in minute detail. There was no baggage animals, no servants, no food. Each officer had to get food at any Cossack post or village he might come across, and either bivouac in the open or find shelter where he could. The villages in that region are few and far between, and consist of three or four mud huts with a hole in the roof to serve as window and chimney. The season was cold and snow might fall, to be followed by intense cold. "All these officers had to be out for ten days or a fortnight, perhaps without bed, bath, change of clothes, or square meal the whole time. British officers going out under similar circumstances would be given tents and transport animals and would be each accompanied by two or three servants. They would get besides an extra daily allowance to compensate them for the inconvenience and expense they would be put to!" That, says our moralist, is where the Russians have the advantage over us; they can maintain four men when we can maintain only one. And then we cannot always get the one; "Our soldiers receive much higher pay than do those of any other Power in the world, and yet it is with the greatest difficulty that our small army is kept up to its normal strength. It is held in contempt by the lower classes, few respectable men of decent physique will join it, and it has become the refuge for undersized, lazy, and sickly youths who have failed to have a livelihood elsewhere." This is rather hard on Tommy Atkins; but the writer can plead that he has been in Persian wilds so long that he did not see Tommy here or Tommy there when the band begins to play.

Mr. Thomson goes one better than Mr. Arnold Forster in denouncing the hollowness of our military system. What is more he does not believe, as the member for Belfast does, that it can be reformed on its present voluntary basis: "An effort will be made presently to increase it by an Army Corps or two, but even if the pay of the soldier be raised and the standard again lowered, recruits will not be forthcoming in any great number. The fact is that our whole military system is radically wrong, and there is no remedy but to bring ourselves up to date by following the example of our neighbours, and introducing conscription and greater economy throughout our whole military administration." It requires some courage to hold Russia up as an example for the free born Briton to follow. But the writer shows that while we cannot fill our ranks even by admitting weedy boys, the Russian Army gets the pick of the population. Every youth becomes liable to military service at twenty-one. Of the million reaching that age every year 275,000 are selected and taken into the active army, where they have to serve five years, and then thirteen in the first reserve and five in the second. This gives the Empire a trained reserve of five milions of men, to call upon in time of war to replenish the ranks. We are urged to adopt a modification of this system; making everyone liable to military training on attaining full age, and putting one in four or five through the ranks for three years. The force required for Indian and Colonial service would be recruited by men who would remain with the colours after the three years on increased pay. The men not passed into the active army would be put into the first reserve, and undergo a short period of training annually for three years, when they would pass into the second reserve. There the proposal breaks down from the besetting sin which the proposer so freely denounces in the politicians who fear to introduce conscription pure and simple for fear of losing votes. If the first reserve be mainly composed of practically untrained men it will be useless for an Imperial energency, for an army on the modern scale must be put into the field at a week's notice on peril of destruction. But it is recognised that even this approximation to up to date militarism can only be arrived at by indirect means. The suggestion is that Ministers and members of Parliament and other personages who understand the necessity of a radical change of system, should leave off talking and writing, and set an example by sending their sons into the ranks, as the Ministers and nobility of other countries do. We are asked to believe that the example once set from above the middle classes would follow, the stigma on military service would be removed, and the best of the working classes would enlist. "Conscription would introduce itself without opposition and the great army difficulty would be solved. With the knowledge that we had an efficient army at home and abroad the Russians would hesitate to trouble us in India." No doubt; but will the Cabinet Ministers and military reformers set the example of sending their sons to serve in the ranks for three years? That may be doubted. It is equally open to doubt whether the middle classes would follow the example if set, and the same misgiving is permissible with regard to the average working man. There is but one word that will accomplish the desired end, and fill our ranks with the picked men of the Empire; the little word "Must." But who has the courage or the folly to pronounce it?

THE object of passing the Gold Note Act recently was avowedly to afford relief from the stringency which existed in the money market when it was passed. But that relief has not been obtained, and business men find it almost as difficult as they did a month ago to obtain accommodation. The Gold Note Act has been inoperative, because exchange has not been maintained at a point at which the Exchange Banks could without loss avail themselves of the provisions of the enactment. The action of the Secretary of State in selling his Bills at a lower rate than the one for which he had held out for a fortnight, is in large measure responsible for this. The banks never expected to get the Bills at the rate that was accepted last week, and this has again been accepted, and the inconsistency thus shown has shaken confidence in the operations of the Secretary of State on the part of the business men. It is difficult for them to know what policy to pursue in the face of such sudden changes, the natural tendency of which is to increase the speculative spirit which does so much to bring the foreign commerce of the country down to the level of mere gambling. Relief for the existing stringency cannot be obtained until the busy export season is over, or until exchange settles on a permanent basis of 1s. 4d., when gold could be brought out and presented to the Treasury for rupees. In all probability a scheme with this end in view will be adumbrated by Sir James Westland, when he introduces the Budget six weeks hence. The course of events, commercially speaking, since the Mints were closed, has proved conclusively that unless some further measure is taken, it is hopeless to look for a stable rate of exchange. Three times the goal of sixteenpence has been reached, and three times the unfortunate rupee has again sunk under the adverse influence of enormous importations of silver in competition with Council Bills, as a medium of payment of the balance of trade. Mr. Moses, the Chairman of the Bank of Bombay, told the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, that the imports of the metal into Bombay alone during the year 1897 amounted to no less than 1,028¾ lakhs of rupees in value. Under these circumstances the time has come, as Mr. R. H. Macaulay remarked at the same meeting, for Government to put the currency on a sound basis. The need for Government action is the more urgent since the legislation passed last month for the express purpose of making the money market less stringent, has failed in the accomplishment of that object. It is interesting to recall the fact that the unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the money market was prophesied in our columns as far back as last May, as likely to result from the adherence to the intention announced by Sir James Westland of raising a four crore loan in India at three per cent. during the famine year, instead of floating a sterling loan. In regard to that Mr. Sleigh, of the Bank of Bombay, wrote in our columns: "Supposing, however, that Government did succeed in raising the loan, in withdrawing, in fact, four crores of rupees from the already too stringent money market, what results would be likely to follow? Money, I should say, would become so intensely scarce as to plunge the market into a state of dangerous excitement, and trade into a state akin to despair! All public and joint stock securities would come down with a run, discrediting Government and causing ruinous loss to all holding their securities. Commerce and trade being unable to

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

DISCUSSION ON FRONTIER POLICY.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

During the debate on the address in the House of Commons, last night, Sir W. Lawson and Mr. Walton brought forward a motion disapproving the permanent occupation of Chitral and the maintenance of the road there, and urged that we should respect the independence of the tribes.

Lord George Hamilton rebutted the charges of breach of faith with the tribes, and said the Opposition was unable to adduce a single line in proof thereof.

The troubles due to our Chitral policy and the maintenance of the road were, he said, less perilous than abandoning our friends in Kashmir and Chitral.

India, he said, was unable to abandon her Suzerainty over Chitral which would result in anarchy necessitating another expedition.

Lord George said it was unmistakably laid down in his Despatch of the 28th January that there would be no interference with the tribal system by Government except when essential for the fulfilment of our obligations.

We have, he said, lately passed through a much graver crisis than the members of the House are aware of, and there has been no such troublous time since the Mutiny; but we are safely through the worst, owing to the courage and resolution displayed by Lord Elgin who deserved well of his country.

Lord George said he had never had alarmist views regarding Russia, but it was necessary to ensure that the Pass dominating the Afghan Passes did not fall under the control of others.

Our frontier policy rests on four documents, viz :—The Russo-Afghan Delimitation Treaty, the guarantee given to the Ameer, the Durand agreement, and the Anglo-Russian Pamir Treaty. All of these were concluded by the Liberals.

Our policy in the future consisted, firstly, in forming a police and arranging for the administrative protection of British districts, secondly, in the exclusion of extraneous interference with the tribes in the British sphere, and thirdly, in the fulfilment of our obligations towards the Afghans by maintaining their natural frontier. Regarding the execution of this policy Lord George said he preferred the method followed in Scinde to the old Punjab punitive method, as being more worthy of a civilized nation.

He concluded by saying the frontier difficulty was permanent and that we must face it and grapple with it.

Sir H. Fowler gave a lengthy personal explanation of his private telegram to the Viceroy, and added that he believed the past was a blunder, and regarding the future we must resist the tendency of the Military Party in India. He advocated a more effective control of military expenditure by the Indian Council.

The vote on the motion will be taken to-morrow.

REVOLT IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

News has been received that Mpseni, the Chief of North Charterland, has revolted and that the European officers' lives are endangered.

Colonel Manning with 400 Nyassaland troops and some gatling guns has gone to quell the rising.

THE MENELIK TREATY.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Curzon (Under Foreign Secretary), said it was proposed to appoint Indian officers to represent her Majesty the Queen at King Menelik's Court.

THE B. I. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

THE SITUATION STILL UNALTERED.

RANGOON, FEB. 15.

There has been still no change in the position of the strike here.

The Nerbudda and Okla, which were laden with rice for a week past, left to-day for Bombay. The Moulmein service was worked by one steamer, instead of two as usual. The Coconada, which has been detained at Tavoy since Tuesday last, left to-day for Rangoon. The Camorta left to-day for Madras coasting ports.

A number of captains were available by numerous arrivals yesterday, and also a number of native officers, thus the departures from Rangoon to-day were four—the largest number on any day since the strike began.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

PRAISEWORTHY CONDUCT OF THE OFFICERS.

A telegram was received this afternoon from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie asking if the officers on strike are willing to take the paddle steamer Rasmara from Rangoon to the Cocos, to the scene of the wreck of the Austrian steamer Medusa, in consideration of the fact that life may probably be in danger.

Every officer in Rangoon volunteered his services to the local agents for a trip of the Rasmara only.

This little incident will not lessen the popularity of the officers, who, by quiet and gentlemanlike conduct on shore, are winning golden opinions here.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR JAMES MACKAY.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

Delegates of the British-India officers from Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon were closeted for three hours, to-day (Tuesday), with Sir James Mackay, but no agreement was come to.

Another meeting with Sir James Mackay takes place to-morrow, the proposals he has made (which have not been disclosed) being meanwhile considered.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The "Indian Daily News" declares that the British India Company scarcely needs the £7,500 annually which compliance with the men's demands would cost, its net earnings last year, after deducting cost of repairs, loss in exchange, and depreciation, being over eighty-nine thousand pounds. The same journal adds that the prosperity of the company is somewhat overdone at the expense of a very worthy body of servants.

The "Englishman," on the other hand, says: The British India service cannot be so very poorly paid when it is a case that the company has in its possession some twenty-one lakhs of rupees, the savings of its European employes, afloat, this sum being independent of investments made elsewhere.

SENSATIONAL ARREST AT SAVANTVADI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A great sensation has been created by the arrest of the son of the State Karbhari and district magistrate here on a charge of murder. The accused is a pleader. Captain Devis is personally investigating the matter.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE MARCH UP BARA VALLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. FEB. 15.

The force which advanced up Bara Valley beyond Barkai has been so far unmolested.

CONTINUOUS RAIN AT MAMANI.

A telegram dated 14th, from Mamani, states that the 4th Company, Bengal Sappers, has gone on to Barkai, and a number of coolies have arrived for road-making.

Rain has fallen for twelve hours continuously at Mamani.

THE RELEASE OF PRIVATE RIVETT.

LAHORE, FEB. 15.

Private Rivett, of the K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, who was taken prisoner in the rear-guard action at Shin Kamar, after being wounded, was captured by the Zia-ud-dins of Bara Valley.

A jamadar, named Ahmad, chief of the Border Police, was sent the following day by Mr. Hastings, Political Officer, from Mamani to effect his release; and this was done without difficulty, no reward having been claimed by the Zia-ud-dins for surrendering their prisoner, who was well treated.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE KHYBER.

UNREST AMONGST THE GAR ORAKZAI.

The attitude of the Afridi clan of Bara Bazaar Valley and the Khyber by postponing the settlement of the Frontier question is having bad effect on the Orakzais, especially the powerful Gar sections who occupy the Sumana, where a blockade against the Afridis necessarily affects other tribes who have business connections with British subjects in Kohat district and the Kurram. Frequent representations have been made by the Orakzais on the hardships of being debarred from entering British territory and prevented from exporting their necessaries, they having fully complied with the terms of Government. The continuance of the blockade against them is regarded, and rightly so, as a great grievance, which the Government fully recognise and are anxious to redress; but in the present state of the relation with the Afridis and some sections of the Chamkannis, notably the Khani Khels, who have not yet fully complied with the terms, they are unable to raise the blockade, as the effect of doing so would be to render restrictions against others ineffective and might possibly lead to misapprehensions regarding the intentions of Government.

At present there seems to be a feeling of unrest among the Gar Orakzais; in fact, it was lately considered unsafe by the local authorities to withdraw certain portions of the garrison of the Kohat, Kurram, and Samana line, which had already received orders to move in consequence of the excitement which was reported among the tribesmen. All available transport of the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces is being despatched to Peshawar for the expected operations against the Afridis and the Zakka Khels, and their malliks are still holding out.

REGIMENTAL CHANGE IN THE SECOND DIVISION.

It is reported that in consequence of the bad state of health of the 1-2nd Gurkhas, attached to the 2nd Division, Tirah Force, they will be at once relieved by another Gurkha Regiment from the Punjab, probably the 1-1st. The 1-2nd are reported to be much under field strength, and are generally in a weakened condition from exposure and hard work during the recent operations in the Bara Valley.

JAMRUD-LUNDI KOTAL RAILWAY.

LAHORE, FEB. 15.

Captain Craster, R.E., with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, has been placed on special duty in connection with the survey of the Jamrud-Lundi Kotal Railway, and has arrived in Lahore to arrange details with the north-west railway authorities.

Major Ferrier, R.E., will officiate for Capt. Craster.

LOSS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. MEDUSA.

RANGOON, FEB. 15.

Tidings have reached here of the total loss of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Medusa, near the Table Island. She left Rangoon on January 11 for Port Said for orders.

A passing steamer, signalled by the Lightkeeper of Cocos, brought news to-day, and the Indian Marine steamer Minto was at once despatched to the scene. No further particulars are yet to hand.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

TWO MORE VILLAGES ATTACKED.

LAHORE, FEB. 15.

Plague has broken out in the villages of Malapota and Gunachaur, near Khankhanah, in Jullunder District. Cordons of police have been thrown round the villages, and the usual segregation camps and hospitals established.

In the old villages in which the disease has been prevalent it is being rapidly suppressed. Malapota is a village larger than those which have yet been attacked.

At present there are four assistant commissioners and over 500 extra police constables on special duty in two infected districts. Fear is increasing lest it should appear next in Lahore city. More police and an increase in the medical staff have been requisitioned for special plague duty by the Deputy Commissioner of Jullunder; but it is feared that any further increase over and above the 850 extra constables now detailed for duty in these two districts, will be impossible without increasing the establishment of the Punjab Police by recruitment.

MILITARY NEWS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The appointment of a Maxim Gun Specialist for India has been sanctioned.

Captain Birdwood has been appointed to command H. E. the Viceroy's Body-Guard, vice Turner, on service.

WHEAT AND COTTON CROP IN BENGAL.

The report published to-day estimates the wheat crop in Bengal generally at fifteen annas against the outturn of ten annas last year.

The late cotton crop in Bengal is now estimated at thirteen and a-half annas against eleven annas last year, the outturn in the fourteen districts which have furnished reports being four million against three million pounds in 1896-97.

RAJKOTE RACES.

RAJKOTE, FEB. 15.

EXTRA DAY.

THE GETTING HOME STAKES.

Madarsinghji of Saela's Starlight, Native..... 1

Also ran: Drinkmerry and Moonlight.

THE ROYAL PURSE.

Captain Peyton's Topthorne, Owner 1

Also ran: Hector and Waterbury.

Won by two lengths.

THE LAKHTAR PURSE.

Madarsinghji of Saela's Duchess, Native 1
Captain Edwards' Muame, Native 2

Also ran: Wobble and Sundari.

Won by a neck.

THE SHORT DART.

Captain Purvis Moonlight, Captain Wogan Browne 1
Mr Rotton's Dull-Dog, Captain Peyton 2

Also ran: Starlight, Prussian, and Sanam.

Won by a length.

THE MORVI PURSE.

Mr McCausland's Captain Cuttle, Owner..... 1
Captain Peyton's Athene, Owner 2

Also ran: Waterloo, Jehangir, and Sackcloth.

Won by three lengths.

THE BOOKMAKER'S FLUTTER.

Madarsinghji of Saela's Twilight, Captain Peyton 1
Captain Peyton's Idler 2

Also ran: Winsome and Tajania.

Won in a walk.

PICTURESQUE INDIA,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART.

IX.

PROGRESS OF INDIA UNDER BRITISH RULE.

THE organization of British Rule in India, and the administrative achievements of the Government during the nineteenth century, have been briefly described in the last preceding article. It remains, in conclusion, to summarize the results of this administration and its effect on the progress of the country at large, including the British territories and the Native States.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF POPULATION.

In the first place there has been an enormous increase of population in India as a whole. The only element of doubt is this: that complete enumerations have been had only since the middle of this century. Before that the population used to be calculated district by district. Therefore, though fairly certain as to the population during the last two generations, we are not so sure as to what it was during previous generations. For a summary like the present it is better to take the entire dominion, British territories and Native States together, because then all questions regarding conquest and annexation disappear, and there is no need to reckon the transfer of whole peoples from Native States to British territories, and so forth. Reckoned in its truly grand total, the population amounted, according to the last decennial census of 1890, to 287 millions of souls; showing a wondrous increase over the previous decade of 35 millions, of which a small portion only was attributable to the annexation of Upper Burma while the rest must have arisen from natural increment. In the decade before that the increase was shown at less than 15 millions, but then that was a period of famine. In general terms it may be said that in this century, during the Queen's reign, the population has increased by 100 millions. By reference to calculations made during the earlier part of the century in one province and another from time to time—the increase may be assumed to have been over 50 millions. Thus the increase of 150 millions in the continent and peninsula during one century is a matter for wonderment as well as congratulation. There is room, too, in the country for all these mighty numbers, for as yet the population is less than 200 to the square mile.

This teeming population has been, and is, sustained by an expansion and an improvement of cultivation. This expansion has been great in the hilly country of the central and eastern parts of the continent. It has been most marked in the eastern parts of Bengal which may be called the lower basin of the Brahmaputra. The improvement arises from the introduction of irrigation by various canal systems already mentioned. Not only is the produce thus secured against drought, but also superior crops are cultivated. In these ways the agricultural sustenance of the population has vastly increased.

The property in land having been secured by elaborate arrangements, as explained in a previous article, the selling, the mortgaging, the transferring of real property goes on apace. Land has now a saleable value unknown before. The wages of agricultural labour have risen from 30 to 40 per cent.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Further, the growth of numbers has been promoted by an improvement in the public health. Although epidemic outbreaks unaccountably occur still many fell diseases which used to be endemic or abiding, have become sporadic or casual. Other diseases which used to be destructive have been mitigated in violence or virulence, though they can never be prevented altogether. All this is owing to the municipal works for watersupply and for drainage previously mentioned to sanitary precautions when great assemblages are collected on pilgrimage and the like, to the establishment of medical dispensaries in the interior of the country, and to the development of a native medical profession on European models.

The prevention, or the restriction, or the mitigation of famine, though it may not have succeeded in preventing a considerable loss of life, has yet greatly checked the loss which might otherwise have occurred, has saved innumerable persons from death, families from dispersion, homes from ruin, property from wastage. Thus the population has not been decimated in the same manner which might otherwise have been apprehended.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND TRADE.

The industry of the people though greatly modified in many directions had yet thriven and prospered immensely. Some elegant and exquisite industries for which India was once renowned have disappeared or have shrunk before the advance of English-made piece goods. Some beautiful arts have been lost altogether. Still many such industries survive for the admiration of Western nations. On the other hand, new industries have sprung up with Indian material and labour, but with European capital, machinery and supervision.

In the same way new products, such as tea and coffee, are raised in the mountain tracts bordering both the continent and the peninsula. The wages of artisan have risen even more than those of the agricultural labourers.

The trade, both as regards inland traffic and ocean-borne commerce, has multiplied, largely in consequence of the railways which have quite changed the character of the inland traffic proper, and have rendered infinite assistance to the commerce, destined for ocean transit. The ocean-borne commerce, now carried mainly by steamers through the Suez Canal, and partly by sailing ships and steamers round the cape of Good Hope, has risen within the Queen's reign from 20 millions sterling in annual value to 200 millions. It brings vast quantities of British manufactures into India, thus constituting India the best customer that Britain has in the world. It carries still greater quantities of Indian produce, including wheat, to England for consumption there. The coasting traffic round the coasts of the Peninsula was always great but has been much developed by the steamers during the last half century. The boat traffic on some rivers, like the Indus and the Ganges, has given way before the railways. In other rivers, like those which permeate Eastern Bengal, it has thriven amazingly, in a manner perhaps equalled in China, but nowhere else.

The revenues and receipts of the Government have increased fourfold since the time when the countries now forming the British territories were conquered, ceded or annexed. They now amount to a total which would be reckoned at nearly 100 millions sterling annually according to the old way of reckoning, but which is now reckoned in rupees X or tens of rupees. Though no exact comparison can be made, yet historical calculations indicate that a sum total not much inferior to this may have been raised over the same area under native rule, when the population, the trade, the agriculture and the taxable resources were all much less than they are now. Calculations of this nature cannot be depended on; still they do confirm the opinion, which is supported on other grounds, to the effect that the natives of India are lightly taxed—much more leniently indeed than under any rulers preceding the British. The public debt amounts to 300 millions sterling, equal to little more than the revenues and receipts of the Government for three years—of this nine-tenths have been subscribed by the London money market, and one-tenth by the natives of India. The greater part has been incurred for remunerative works of national utility, and the lesser part for war. Besides this sum, European capital, to an amount variously estimated, but reckoned at 250 millions, has been invested in a hundred enterprises throughout India.

SOCIAL CHANGES.

After this summary of progress, material and mental, there follows the profound question regarding the temper and disposition of the various classes of the vast population towards the British Government, and the loyalty of the people at large.

These material results have affected the whole mind of the people at large. The cessation of trouble from without has caused their thoughts to be turned towards domestic comfort and towards industry of every sort. The excitability which used to be roused by war and revolution now finds its vent in excessive litigation. We cannot define the effect produced by the State-aided Education on the millions of children that have been gathered into the schools of town and country. It must have rendered the rising generation more reasonably thoughtful and more practically skilful. But, in the absence of legal compulsion on the parents to send their children to school, there are more millions of possible scholars yet to be gathered in. Moreover the instruction tends too much towards literature and too little towards physical science. The status of woman, under educational influences, has been raised and improved. The effect of Western knowledge on the religion of the Hindus has been mentioned in a previous article.

Christianity has been firmly rooted in some districts of the South Peninsula and of the hill tracts near Bengal. It has also been planted in many centres like Benares, Agra, Delhi, and in a score of localities of the interior.

THE GREAT MAJORITY LOYAL.

However strong may be the grounds for confidence the whole, we must never shut our eyes to the fact that there are, and long will be, disturbing elements. However sure we may be that the great majority are loyal, yet there is, and long will be, a considerable minority who are disloyal.

No doubt, there are fanatical Moslem preachers who will make no terms with the Cross before which the Crescent is fast waning—some learned and severely orthodox Hindus who will have no *modus vivendi* with those Western influences that are destroying Brahminism. There are classes everywhere, limited in numbers but strong in spirit, who once carved out their fortunes by armed force, and are now condemned to continue in scarceness and in quietude. Worse still, there are many ambitious men who might have had careers and won positions in a revolutionary era, who are now eating their hearts out under a system of examination and competition, and of fitness acquired by education. Even more important are the descendants of the hereditary office-bearers and ministers, of the retainers and dependants of Native States and dynasties that have been conquered, or annexed, or dispossessed, during many wars and campaigns. There are many families scattered all over the country, with large and influential connexion, with traditions of wealth and power, and yet with but little hope under a foreign domination. Certain races or tribes here and there, are doubtless under the impression that they might strike a blow for their own domination, if, by any circumstances either in India itself, or in Europe, or in any part of the world, the British Government were to be shaken. Notably among these are many Mahratta leaders in Western India who look wistfully to the days when their national hero, Sivajee, rebelled successfully against the Moslem power and re-established a Hindu empire for India. Moreover there are persons in every part of the country who are certainly numerous, but whose number cannot be reckoned, and who love their own indigenous rule, however faulty, and hate foreign rule, even though it be comparatively perfect. These would fling away the blessings they enjoy under us, for the sake of once more seeing the old sovereign enthroned, the old priesthood in high places, the old titles resounding in the air—and this too despite all perils which such attempted changes might bring about. Behind all these classes and sections is the mob, in all the principal cities, stations and even cantonments, ever ready to join in a general fight if the bonds of order should be loosened. The aggregate of all these disturbing elements is considerable. Much, perhaps most of it, too, cannot be mitigated or averted by any measures, however beneficent, by any steps that an alien Government could take. These difficulties are inherent in the nature of the case, from our imperial point of view, and we must be ever ready to meet them, never allowing them to escape our recollection.

But as against these inevitable disadvantages, the known advantages should be summed up. In the first place, as explained in a previous article, the Native States, that is the Native Princes and chiefs, are actively loyal to the Indian Empire. It does not follow that they could always control all the classes in their territories. But the fact that the ruling and guiding classes—princes, chiefs, retainers, dependents, establishments—who govern some 70 millions of their own people, and are highly regarded by scores and scores of millions in British territories—should be positively on our side, is a great political factor.

The landlords in many provinces, in whose estates the land revenue tax has been lightly fixed, either in perpetuity or for long terms of years—have strong interests bound up with the British Government.

The capitalists and bankers, the money markets and commercial chambers, the monied classes who, while having their centres in the towns and cities do yet branch out to the remotest parts of the country, are strongly for the British Government and would bring immense resources to its aid.

The peasant proprietors, the largest class of all the classes in the country, are at least passively loyal. They have their property secured to them in a manner never known before—they must naturally wish to keep what they have got. But with their ancestral tradition of submitting to the rule of the day be it bad or good,—they are not demonstrative even in their loyalty.

Much the same may be said of the labourers on the farms and fields, of the artisans, of the hands in factories; they are thankful for their improved condition; their acquiescence in the foreign rule is valuable, but they do not represent any active force on our side.

IN CONCLUSION.

Thus the sum total of the loyal does in weight greatly exceed that of the disloyal. But the quality of Indian loyalty, though, among many individuals, and with some classes it cannot be surpassed anywhere, is not the same as that of English loyalty to the British Government,—that which arises from flesh and blood, from community of race, creed and colour. It might not stand the ordeal of disaster; it might fade before the prestige of an enemy victorious over England. Still, so long as we hold our own, it is a tower of strength to us.

There is an increasing unrest among the classes who have been educated under the Western system; though the general loyalty of these classes may be affirmed. They form organisations, under the names of congresses and such like associations, in order to formulate requests to the Government, of which some may be worthy of favourable consideration, while others will be found incompatible with the preservation of British supremacy.

Thus while the Indian Empire is safe according to all calculations that could ordinarily be made, though there is much more of strength than of weakness in its structure—still there are abiding dangers both from within and without. Such dangers are of periodical occurence, will frequently recur, are not likely ever to cease within any time to which we can reasonably look forward. Doubtless the stability of our rule largely depends on good governance, on the loyalty of some classes, on the contentment and acquiescence of the great majority. Behind all this, however, there must be the universal knowledge that armed force exists in adequate strength. India is essentially a land of risks and of perils. The risks will we trust be avoided, and the perils surmounted in the future as they have been in times innumerable during the past. No exaggerated apprehension should be entertained when troubles shall arise which after all are similar to those which have occurred before and have been invariably overcome. According to the dictum of a most illustrious man, they will come on in the old way, and will be beaten off in the old way. But the watchfulness, which has rarely failed us, as yet, must never be relaxed. Any tampering with imperial safety, even from the most benevolent motives, is to be strenuously deprecated. Not only must the strength of the European troops be adequately sustained under the best commanders that can be found, but also the establishment of European civil and political officers must be maintained in the highest possible efficiency.

[THE END.]

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THE SEIZURE OF THE BALUCHISTAN.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The report that this vessel left London with 30,000 rifles on board is not quite correct, as the Customs authorities detained a certain portion for further examination before permitting the vessel to sail. A short sketch of her movements from the time she left England till she was seized off Muscat by H. M. S. Lapwing may be of general interest. When she cleared from the Customs in England she had three different consignments of arms on board, one for the French port of Jibouti in the Gulf of Aden, another for Muscat, and yet a third for Bushire and the Persian Gulf. On her arrival at Port said, her Captain found instructions awaiting him from the owners, Messrs. Strick, of Bishop-gate House, Bishop-gate Street, ordering the detention of the ship in Port Said until all the cases of rifles and ammunition marked for Bushire had been got on deck, their port marks altered to Muscat, and a fresh manifest prepared. The reason for this will appear later. This work took no less than three days and when everything had been arranged satisfactorily, she proceeded on her voyage. Her next port of call was Jibouti, where she landed the cargo consigned to that port which was not of much consequence, as she only stayed about a day. She then continued her voyage until she arrived off Muscat at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of January, having avoided H. M. S. Cossack, which was cruising off Ras-alhadd, to intercept her. The Lapwing, which was lying in Muscat harbour with steam up, saw her coming, and immediately steamed out and intercepted her. She fired a gun across her bows, and signalled to her that she was to consider herself under arrest. She was then taken into port, and her manifest and cargo examined. We will now go back a little, and see why so much trouble had been taken with this vessel. The authorities had received instructions from the Home Government that the Baluchistan was coming out with a certain consignment of arms and ammunition for Muscat and the Persian Gulf. It is contrary to the Persian laws to import these articles into Persia, and the Sultan of Muscat, had signed a paper allowing H. M. S. cruisers to seize vessels carrying this contraband in his waters. After arrival in Muscat, the whole of the arms and ammunition were landed, despite the protests of Captain Paramor of the Baluchistan, the cargo originally intended for Muscat being turned over to his Highness, under his promise not to allow it to be distributed until he heard further from the consul, and the consignment which had had its destination altered from Bushire to Muscat being handed over to the British Consul, and landed at the Consulate, under the superintendence of officers of the Lapwing. This consignment amounted to some 200 cases of rifles and amunition.

The Baluchistan was then allowed to proceed, and left for Bushire at 9-20 p.m., on the 26th. News of the line about to be taken by the British authorities appears to have leaked out, as a previous vessel, called the Tresco, belonging to Bucknall Brothers, of 23, Leadenhall Street, called at Muscat on the 21st December and landed all her arms, including those intended for Bushire. This move was probably conceived on account of the raid carried out at Bushire in December. The following is an exact copy of the notice to British subjects issued by the Consulate at Muscat:—"British subjects are hereby notified that the importation of arms into Persia and British India is forbidden by the Governments of these countries, and is therefore illegal. All arms and ammunition destined for these countries found in the Territorial waters of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat will be hereafter confiscated, and those engaged in the traffic punished."

C. G. F. FAGAN, Consul.

"British Consulate Muscat, 13th January 1898."

Colonel Meade the British Resident has now gone to Behrein in the R. I. M. S. Lawrence, to make inquiries regarding the import of arms into that port, which is under British protection. The action of the British authorities in this matter is beyond all praise, Major Fagan in particular having had great difficulties to contend with. There is no doubt that the action of the French authorities in these waters in giving papers of naturalisation, and authority to fly the French flag in the indiscriminate manner they do, will lead to much trouble in the near future. At present the French authorities give their permission to fly the flag to all and sundry, who are possessed of the requisite qualifications, which are exceedingly vague and shadowy. The reason of this is not far to seek. The French trade to Muscat or the Gulf is absolutely *nil*, and they have not, at the present moment, a single vessel flying their flag trading to these waters. In order to acquire influence amongst the Arabs, and to undermine British ascendancy, they resort to the practice of giving their flag to any owner of a dhow who cares to pay the registration fee, and who alleges he owns a certain amount of French property. Now as there are hundreds of dhows trading up the Gulf which fly this flag when it suits their convenience to do so, and at other times fly the flag of the country to which they legitimately belong, it follows that about half the population of the Gulf own property in French possessions, which is naturally absurd. This practice has been used very often as a means to annoy the British authorities in the past, and will no doubt be used now as the means of distributing arms. And for this reason, his Highness has given an undertaking to the British Consul that no native vessel shall be allowed to leave port without notice being given to the Consulate beforehand. Now this is all very well, but as we have no right to search a French vessel, but only to verify her papers, it follows that if a French dhow chooses to ship arms and then sail, we are at present powerless to stop her; and that this will probably be the course adopted, our experience in the past shows to be only too probable. Luckily we have a very strong man at the head of affairs, not only in Muscat, but also in Bushire. The only pity is that they were not appointed to these ports much sooner. Had they been, we should probably have had a very different tale to tell.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th February:—

PETROLEUM.

Resumed consideration of the letter from the Engineer, dated 30th November 1897, stating that it will cost Rs. 617 to trasfer to another site the dangerous petroleum shed at Ismail Hubib Bunder, which in its present position encroaches on a new road; and proposing that it be re-erected in the position marked in blue on the lithograph plan forwarded by him. Submitted letter to the Collector of Customs, dated 29th December 1897, enquiring whether the shed, which is rarely used, may not be done away with altogether. Read letter from the Collector of Customs, No. C.-1834, dated 28th January 1898, explaining the necessity for maintaining a shed for this purpose.

Resolution—The godown should be removed to the site marked on the lithograph plan. It should be placed well clear of the projected new road East of the Railway.

A NEW BURNING GHAT.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay dated 29th January 1898, saying that, in view of a probable increase in the mortality, the Health Officer considers it necessary to provide additional places for the disposal of the dead by cremation; and enquiring whether the Trustees will allot a piece of ground on the extreme harbour side of Mody Bay, say, 100 feet square, for the purpose. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd Feburary 1898, submitting a lithograph plan, showing how the Mody Bay Reclamation is at present occupied, and stating the objections that exist to the location of a burning ground anywhere at Mody Bay.

Resolution—The Trustee regret that they can offer no site on their property on Mody Bay for this purpose. The Engineer and Traffic Manager should be asked if they can suggest any other place.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of cotton, twist and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during January 1898:—

	1898.	1897.
Cotton, bales	28,216	24,420
,, cases	26,765	35,593
Twist, bales	5,833	4,913
Copper, tons	9691	2984
Yellow metal, tons	595	833

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 4th Feb. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 4th Feb. 1898.	For week ending 4th Feb. 1897.	Total from 1st April 1896 to 4th Feb. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	739	17	792
,, piloted out of harbour	25	735	18	809
,, transported	10	440	6	569
,, attended to	2	102	2	70
,, warped	...	45	1	46

CONVOCATION DAY IN BOMBAY.

LORD SANDHURST ON IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

THE annual convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring the degrees was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst presided as Chancellor, for the first time during his *regime*, and there was a fairly good attendance of Fellows. The body of the hall was filled with ladies, gentlemen, and students, to whom cards of invitation had been issued. Accommodation was also provided for Graduates of the University, while a large number of students were accommodated in the upper galleries. At 5-15 p.m., the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The spectators in the gallery loudly cheered his Excellency as he advanced with the procession. The following was the order of the procession:—

FELLOWS.

Mr N G Welinkar	1888 Mr M D Kanga
Mr C S Thariani	Mr S D Bharucha
The Rev G P Taylor	Dr Bainbridge
Mr D G Padhye	1897 Divan Bahadur M Rao
Mr K L Munshi	Mr J G Covernton
Mr K K Modi	Rao Saheb N V Chhatre
Rev M Gray	Mr R S Brown
Khan Bahadur H Dadabhai	1896
Mr J MacDonald	Mr J E Davar
The Rev H Kemp	Mr T J Bennett
Mr P B Joshi	Mr O T Barrow
Dr H Herbert	1895
Mr Jack	Sir George Cotton
Mr G H Setalvad	Mr Gamradin Amiruddin
Mr N V Gokhale	Mr MacJonashie
Mr Rustam K R Cama	1894 Mr K G Desai
Prof Muller	Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed
The Rev E Usteri	1893 Mr G K Apte
The Rev Braz de Monte	Mr Jamietram Nanabhai
Dr P Lisbon	1892 Mr S V Bhandarkar
Mr Mirza Hussein Khan	Mr N A Moos
Mr R D Dave	1891 Mr F K Banaji
Mr G M Tripathi	1890 Dr C H L Meyer
Dr A G Viegas	The Rev H Bochum
Mr V N Nene	1889 Dr D A De Monte
Mr M M Manshi	1888
Mr M N Wadia	Mr R D Sethna
Mr M J Taleyarkhan	Mr K E Kanga
The Rev R Scott	1887 Shams-ul-Ulma J J Modi
Mr K B Sethna	1886 Mr P G Dhumatkar
Mr M H Hakim	Dr J A Daruma
Signor O S Pedraza	1885 Khan Bahadur B E Modi
Mr G N Nadkarni	
Dr T B Nariman	1883 Mr D N Wadia
	1882 Mr K N Kabraji
	1879 Mr Joseph Ezekiel
	1878 Dr Cowasji Hormasji
Mr H J Bhabha	1877 Dastur J M Jamaspasana
	1876 Khan Bahadur B Sorabji
Mr N R Ranina	1875 Khan Bahadur M K Marzban
Da J G DaCunha	1874 Dr Atmaram Pandurang
Mr F R Vikaji	1873 Mr Balaji Pandurang
	1872 Dr S V Sanzgire
Shams-ul-Ulma D P Sanjana	1866 Mr K R Cama
	1865 Dr M B Cola
	1864 The Rev Dhanjibhoy Navroji

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
Mr E Giles

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
The Honourable W H Crowe
The Honourable D A Khare
The Honourable G K Parakh
The Honourable Dr Bhalchandra
The Honourable T B Kirkham

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.
The Honourable Mr Justice BADRUDIN TYABJI.
The Honourable Mr Justice FULTON

BISHOPS
The Most Rev T DALHOFF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
His Excellency Lieutenant-General G E NAIRNE

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS
Mr Harkisandas Narottamdas
Sir Jehangir Cowasji
Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy

REGISTRAR.
Dr D Macdonald.

SYNDICS.
Rao Bahadur V J Kirtikar
Khan Bahadur E M Patell
Mr Justice Ranade
Principal Hathornthwaite

DEANS.
Mr H I B Hargreave
Dr Edalji Nashirvanji
Sir C F Farran
Dr D Mackichan

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR
The Honourable Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S

THE CHANCELLOR
His Excellency the Right Honourable William Mansfield Sandhurst, Baron Sandhurst, K C C I E

The procession advanced, headed by the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the step of the *dais*, where it halted, and formed a double line, each pair of Fellows separating to the right and left, through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University Officers and the other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows saluted the Chancellor as he passed them. After saluting the Chancellor, the Deans took the places provided on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats to the right and left, behind the Deans and in front of the Chancellor's seat. All having taken their seats, then followed, on behalf of the candidates for a Degree, the supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduated; the passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree; the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and their admission to the Degree by the Chancellor. A declaration was then made of the Degrees conferred. The Registrar, Mr. MacDonald, then read the Syndicate's report of the proceedings of the University during the past year, from which the following are extracts:—

REPORT.

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a Report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring Degrees, held on the 5th April 1897.

The Report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, Endowments to the University, and the more important Academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

University School Final Examination.—At this Examination there were one thousand and fifty Candidates. The Examination was conducted at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Karachi.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Amraoti and Karachi. Three thousand and seven Candidates were examined.

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 730 Candidates.

Of the 13 ex-Students who passed the Examination 1 was from Elphinstone College, 3 from Wilson College, 2 from St. Xavier's College, 2 from Rajaram College, 3 from Baroda College and 2 from Fergusson College.

Of the successful Candidates 216 were Hindus, 49 Parsis, 4 Mahomedans, 5 Portuguese, 7 Europeans and Eurasians and 6 Jews. 1 passed in the first class and 30 in the second class.

Intermediate Examination.—At this Examination there were 574 Candidates.

Of the 27 ex-Students who passed the Examination 1 was from Elphinstone College, 1 from Deccan College, 9 from Wilson College, 5 from St. Xavier's College, 1 from Gujarat College, 3 from Rajaram College, 2 from Baroda College, 2 from Fergusson College, and 1 from Samaldas College.

Of the successful Candidates 240 were Hindus, 39 Parsis, 6 Portuguese, 10 Mahomedans, 1 European, 5 Jews and 1 Native Christian. 39 passed in the second class.

Examination for the Degree of B. A.—At this Examination there were 252 Candidates.

Of the 16 ex-Students who passed the Examination 4 were from Elphinstone College, 4 from Deccan College, 2 from Wilson College 5 from St. Xavier's College, and 1 from Gujarat College, 3 from Rajaram College, 2 from Baroda College, 2 from Fergusson College, and 1 from Samaldas College.

Of the successful Candidates 240 were Hindus, 39

passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the second class, 2 were Hindus and 1 a Parsi. 2 were from the College of Science, and 1 from Wilson College.

Second Examination for the Degree of B.Sc.—At this Examination there were 20 Candidates, out of whom 17 passed the Examination. 13 were Hindus, 2 Parsis and 2 Europeans. 2 were placed in the second class. 2 were from the College of Science, 6 were from Wilson College, 2 from Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, 3 from Grant Medical College, 2 were from Baroda College, and 2 from Fergusson College. In 1896 there were 19 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 20 Candidates, of whom 10 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Languages.—There were 16 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination. 3 were Hindus, 3 Parsis and 1 a Portuguese. 3 were from Elphinstone College, 3 from Wilson College, and 1 from Deccan College. In 1896 there were 14 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 13 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy—There were 2 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination. He was a Hindu from Deccan College. In 1896 there were 5 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 3 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Mathematics—There were 4 Candidates of whom 3 passed the Examination. They were Parsis from Elphinstone College 2 passed in the first class and 1 in the second class. In 1896 there were 2 Candidates who failed to pass the Examination and in 1895 there was 1 Candidate who passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Physics and Chemistry —There was 1 Candidate who failed to pass the Examination. In 1896 there was 1 Candidate who failed in the Examination and in 1895 there were 3 Candidates of whom none passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Natural Science.—There was 1 Candidate, who passed the Examinition. He was a Hindu from Elphinstone College. In 1896 there were 2 Candidates, of whom both passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were no Candidates.

First Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 202 Candidates, of whom 91 passed the Examination. 12 were placed in the First Division. 66 were Hindus, 19 Parsis, 2 Portuguese, 4 Mahomedans, and 1 a Jew. 49 were from Government Law School, 31 from Government LawClass, Poona, 3 from Gujarat Law Class, 12 from Baroda Law Class, 4 from Bhavnagar Law Class, and 2 from Sind Law Class. In 1896 there were 102 Candidates, of whom 130 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 187 Candidates, of whom 103 passed the Examination. There were 103 Candidates at the B. A. Examination who took up Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law as their optional subject, of whom 7 were declared to have passed the First LL. B. Examination. They were all Hindus, 3 were from Government Law School, 3 from Government Law Class, Poona, and 1 from Gujarat Law Class. In 1896 there were 82 Candidates, of whom 18 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 38 Candidates, of whom 36 passed the Examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B.—There were 157 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 74 passed the Examination, 1 were placed in the First Division. 61 were Hindus, 11 Parsis, 1 a Portuguese and 1 a Mahomedan. In 1896 there were 110 Candidates, of whom 51 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 67 Candidates, of whom 22 passed the Examination.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 121 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 41 passed the Examination. 22 were Hindus, 15 Parsis, 1 a European and 3 Portuguese. In 1896 there were 95 Condidates, of whom 35 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 81 Condidates, of whom 52 passed the Examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 71 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 37 passed the Examination. 3 were placed in the first class. 25 were Hindus, 5 Parsis. 2 Portuguese, 4 Europeans and 1 a Jew. In 1896 there were 84 Candidates, of whom 39 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 70 Candidates, of whom 33 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L-M, & S.—There were 37 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 12 passed the Examination. 6 were Hindus 35 Parsis, 1 Portuguese and 1 a Jew. In 1896 there were 32 Candidates, of whom 13 passed the Examination and in 1895 there were 35 Candidates. of whom 12 passed the Examination.

First Examination in Agriculture,—There were 2 Candidates, both of whom failed to pass the Examination. In 1896 there was 1 Canditate who failed to pass the Examination, and in 1895 there were 3 Candidates of whom 2 passed the Examination.

Second Examination in Agriculture—There were no Candidates for this Examination. In 1896 there were 2 Candidates both of whom passed the Examination and in 1895 there were 7 Candidates, of whom passed the Examination.

Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture.—There were 2 Candidates one of whom passed the Examination. He was a Hindu from Baroda College. In 1896 there were 8 Candidates of whom 7 passed the Examination and in 1895 there were 18 Candidates of whom 15 passed the Examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 41 Candidates from the College of Science Poona of whom 16 passed the Examination, 4 were placed in the second class. 10 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, and 1 Native Christian. In 1896 there were 30 Candidates, of whom 19 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 24 Candidates, of whom 12 passed the Examination.

Second Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 21 Candidates from the College of Science Poona, of whom 16 passed the Examination, 2 were placed in the second class. 5 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 5 Portuguese, and 1 a Native Christain. In 1896 there were 13 Candidates, of whom 12 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 18 Candidates, of whom 14 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L.C.E.—There were 13 Candidates, of whom 12 passed the Examination. 5 were placed in the first class and 6 in the second class 8 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 3 Portuguese. In 1896 there were 14 Candidates, of whom 12 passed the Examination, and in 1895 there were 21 Candidates, of whom 16 passed the Examination.

University Scholarships and Prizes.—During the year under report the University Scholarships and Prizes were awarded as follows :—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Bhugwandas Purshottamdass Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Mahadev Madhav Joshi, of Deccan College.

The Jagannath Sankersett Sanskrit Scholarships.—The first to Dattatraya Ramchandra Gokhale, of New English School, Poona, and the second to Vaman Narayan Godbole, of Poona High School.

The Cowasji Jehanghir Latin Scholarship.—To John Joseph Noronha, of St. Xavier's High School, Poona, and to Cajetan Paul D'Cunha, of St. Xavier's High School.

The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.—To Manasseh Joseph Jhirattkas of Israelite School, Bombay.

The Ellis Scholarship.—To Joseph William Bhore, of Deccan College.

The Arnould Scholarship,—To Vyenkatesh Govind Sane, of Government Law School.

The Rao Sir Pragmalji Scholarships.—The first to Karshanji Shamji Luana and the second to Jevat Shamji Thakur, both of Alfred High School, Bhuj.

The Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships.—The first to Tansukhrai Chhotamlal Oza, and the second to Narbheshankar Jayshunkar Trivedi, of Bhavnagar High School.

The Marwanji Framji Panday Scholarship.—To Trimbak Sakharam Deshmukh, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Palanji Dorabji Pavri, of Wilson College.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Vaman Ghansham Shiveshvarkar, of Savantwadi English School.

The Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To Abdul Hussein Kashani, of Scottish High School, Byculla.

The Vaghjiadas Sanskrit Scholarship,—To Dwarkanath Dharmaji Kamat, of Rajaram College,

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.—To Narbheram Prabhashankar Pandya, of Baroda College, The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships—

For the Intermediate Examinantion,—To A. Camrudin Amiruddin Abdullatif, of St. Xavior's College.

For the Previous Examination,—To Mirza Ali Akbar Husseinkhan, of Wilson College.

For the Matriculation Examination,—To Abdul Rahim Ibraim Dimtimkar, of Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship,—To Devshankar Kalidas Bhatt, of Samaldas College.

The Bhavnager Percival Scholarship, To Jivraj Odhavji Doshi, of Samaldas College.

The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships,—To Lallubhai Patel, and Muljibhai Chacurbhai Patel, both of Govindbhai Nadiad High School.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—To Dhanjishaw Rustamji Daruvala, of R. S. Daial High School Broach.

The Colonel Patrich Scholarship.—To Shivram Vinayak Shevde, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Diwan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.—To Gajannan Keshav Daftardar of Elphinstone High School.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine. —To Emma Smith, of Grant Medical College.

The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.—To Dhunbai Hormasji Wadia, of Frere Fletcher School, Bombay.

The Jamshedji Nassarwanji Petit Zend Scholarship. Behramgore Tehmuras Ankiesaria, of Elphinstone College.

The Devan Bahadur Manibhai Cuteh Memorial Scholarship in Arts.—To Bhaushankar Dhanji Audich of Samaldas College.

The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883,—To Mithibai C. Khambatta, of Grant Medical College.

The Valtabhdas Valji Scholarship.—To Laxmidas Lalji Saraya, of Navanagar High School.

The Pestunji Hormusji Cama Scholarship.—To Dhunbai Hormasji Wadia, of Frere Fletcher School, Bombay.

The R.M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To Abdulkadar H. Cassum Parsi, of Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship.—To J. Hormasji, of Government Law School.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship.—To Bachubai M. Daustur, of Grant Medical College.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize.—To Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai, of Elphinstone College.

The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship.—To Manchersha Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder, of New High School Bombay.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship.—To Miss Kashibai Vasudev Nayrange, of Fergusson and Wilson Colleges.

The Bai Aimai Kharshetji Rustomji Cama Scholarship,—To Ardeshir Dorabji Dastur, of Elphinstone College.

The Perozshaw Mervanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahlavi Scholarship.—To Bapuji Sorabji Vazifdar, of St. Xavier's College.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship.—To Abdur Rahman Haji Yacub, of Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandandas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Vinayak Sakharam Ghate, of Fergusson College.

The Framji Sorabjii Bhavnagri Scholarship.—To Manekji Bamanji Davar, of Elphinstone College.

PRIZES.

The Ellis Prize—To Shapursha Edalji Damania, of Private Tuition.

The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Gopal Prabhakar Bhandarkar, of Poona High School and Private Tuition.

The Hughling Prize.—To Dadabhai Cowasji Watchmakar, of Deccan College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Ardeshire Dhunjisha Laikaka, St. Xavier's College.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Sabaji Ramchahdra Patki, of Wilson College.

The Venayek Jagannath Sunkersett Prize.—To Vinayak Sakharam Ghate, of Fergusson College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Ahmed valad Mumtaz Ali Manzur, of Akola High School.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Shripad Shantaya Shirali, of Ahmednagar High School.

The Jamshedji Dorabji Naegaumvala Prize—To A.K Mukerjee, of the College of Silence, Poona.

The Charles Morehead Prize—To Trimback Dinkar Velankar, of Grant Medical College.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize,—To Jalejar Rustomjee Vakil, of Grant Medical College.

The Ashburner Prize,—To Odhvji Gopalji Parekh B. A., of Elphinstone and Samaldas Colleges.

The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize,—To Karshanji Shamji Luana, of Alfred High School, Bhuj.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedaut Prize,—To Ganeshrai Dulerai Buch, of Willson College.

The Judge Spencer Prize—To Byramji Navroji Sanjana, of Government Law School.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship—To Ardeshir Dhanjishah Lalikaka, of St Xavier's College.

MEDALS.

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.—To Nandavadan Karpurram Mehta. of Government Law School.

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.—To Andrew Baldomero DeSouza, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Chancellor's Medal for 1897.—To Camaji Navroji Cama, of Elphinstone College.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Ardeshir Dhanjisha Laikaka, of St. Xavier's College.

The Jady Reay Gold Medal,—To Mithibai C, Khambatta, of Grant Medical College,

The Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal,—To Rose Cecilia Ferreira. of Grant Medical College.

WILSON LECTURES.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, M. A., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year.

REGULATIONS.

Of the alterations in, and additions to, the Regulations referred to in last year's report, those dealing with the passing of examinations in compatments and with the recommendations of the "Examinations Reform" Committee have not yet been sanctioned by Government. The suggestions of Government with regard to the diploma in Agriculture have been acted upon.

The re-appearance of plague has again necessitated the suspension of the Bye-law relating to college attendance during the present term. For this same reason the Syndicate resolved that the School Final Examination of December last should be held at Karachi, Ahmedabad and Belgaum as well as at Bombay, and Amroti was added to the usual Matriculation Examination centres. The Syndicate have also resolved to hold the School Final Examination at Karachi, Poona, Ahmadabad and Belgaum centres as well as at Bombay from 1898 on wards

The subject of the revision of the regulations relating to the recognition of colleges has lately engaged the attention of the Syndicate and is still under consideration.

Besides these there have been a few minor changes in the regulations made during the past year.

COLLEGES.

During the year under report only one college, viz., the Bombay College of Law, applied for recognition and the Senate have resolved that it be recognised in the Faculty of law. The resolution of the Senate has been forwarded to Government with a view to authorization under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation.

ENDOWMENTS.

Of the offiers of endowents which were under consideration this time last year, those made for the foundation of the Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship (Rs. 6,000) and the Uttamram Narbheram Mehtaji Prize (Rs. 5,000) have been accepted.

An offer of Rs. 6,000 from the Dr. Theodore Cooke Memorial Committee for the foundation of a Prize in Dr. T. Cooke's name was made during the year and has been accepted.

The following offers have lately been received and are under consideration by the Syndicate :—

An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Messrs. Abdul Cayum Ebrahim Nurdin and Nurdin Ebrahimji Nurdin for the foundation of a scholarship in the name of their father, the late Shet Ebrahim Nurdin, J. P.

An offer of Rs. 6,000 from the subscribers to the Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Memorial Fund for the foundation of a Prize in the name of the late Mr. N. M. Parmanand.

During the year the University resolved to accept an offer of Rs 3,50,000 from the sons or the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai in full satisfaction of its claim to residuary legacies under the will of their father. Up to the close of the year the steps necessary to give legal effect to the compromise have not been concluded.

As regards the protest against the withdrawl of the Gilchrist Scholarships from the Indian Universities, referred to in last years report, the Trustees have replied that they are funable to alter their decision. The Syndicate have, however, asked the Government of India (through the Bombay Government) to see that the rights of the Indian Universities are not infringed.

GOVERNMENT GRANT.

With reference to the Senate's protest against the withdrawl of the annual Government grant, Government have replied that they regret that the decision to withdraw the grant cannot be modified.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS,

H. E. the Governor said ; Mr. Vice Chancellor and Gentlemen,—Circumstances of one kind or another with some of which you are only too familiar, have hitherto made it impossible for me to preside at your annual convocation. I am therefore all the more glad that I am now able to be present among you and to address you in the capacity of Chancellor. The report which we have just heard read records the events of a year of unexampled suffering and misfortune ; yet we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that our work has gone on without interruption, and that the stream of private benevolence, to which we have owed so much in the past, has not ceased to flow. In particular, I think we may all feel gratification at the settelment under which the University is enabled to profit by the munificent bequest of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy. We have, however, to mourn the loss of not a few distinguished Fellows and graduates. The Educational services of Mr. Vaman Abaji Modak, C.I.E, the scientific attainments of, Dr. J.G. Lisboa, and the many-sided public activities of Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik and of Mr. Abdulla M, Dharamsi were too well-known to make it necessry to say more than that their places will not easily be filled. Yet we may hope that amongst those who have to-day been admitted within the inner circle of graduates, there may be some—who will keep the lamp of scieno burning, or some who will take a leading part in the practical activities of this great City. My own personal experience has been more of a practical than of an academic kind, and for this reason it is not my primary purpose in this address to speak of our University in its aspect as a institution for the encouragement of learning and research as ends in themselves. I wish rather to deal with its functions in relation to the average student, as the last step of an educational ladder which is intended to lead him up to his work in life. That this aspect of the question was kept in view by the founders of our University is clear from the language of the preamble to the Act of Incorporation in which the purpose is stated as "the encouragement of her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Bombay and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education."

UNIVERSITY INFLUENCE.

It is indeed in this way that every University influences the majority of its members. It is not given to many to pursue knowledge for its own sake, and it is but to the few that we look for new discoveries or achievements in science or letters. What we do expect, or at least what, if our educational system is what it should be, we have a right to expect, is that its most finished product should be a man of trained intelligence and formed character, ready to undertake any duty which his position and work in life may impose upon him. The education which we set before us as an ideal should be "regular," that is, systematic and well-ordered ; and "liberal," *i.e.*, such as to fit its recipients for the citizenship of a civilized community. In order that it may be systematic it must be directed by experienced teachers, and its various stages must be so co-ordinated that the pupil may pass through the whole course without repetition or waste of power. If, again, the education we give is to be "liberal" in the sense I have already explained we must provide for the training of the character as well as of the intellect. For the will requires discipline no less than the mind, and the development of the intellect without strengthening of the character is more dangerous than ignorance itself. This general training of the whole man is the discipline that our educational system has to aim at and it includes far more than keeping order in the school room. Life in a civilized society requires an amount of self-control and self-denial which, we do not recognise only because they have become habitual, and if we are to train up the young too be good citizens we must exercise them also in the practice of these virtues No. successful system of education has neglected or can afford to neglect such training, Under the ancient Hindu system the yeung Brahmin had to undergo a severe and long continued discipline of the mind before he was permitted to enter upon the duties of secular life. Some of us may think that that system expected too much of ordinary human nature. But the ideal it set before itself with its reverence for the teacher and for the aged, its rules of self-denial, and its minutely prescribed duties, shows at least that to the men who established it education meant more than the imparting of knowledge. But, if discipline and restraint are necessary even when the social and the intellectual impulses are in harmony and not in conflict, they are more especially needed where the young scholar is exposed to the influence of two divergent civilizations. The new learning of the West may act either as a stimulant or as a poison ; it may either broaden and deapon the mind and the character, or it may dissolve the old beliefs and the old morality without creating anything in their place.

SCHOOLBOYS TAKING PART IN PUBLIC MOVEMENTS.

Now, it is our duty to ask ourselves whether we have kept before us with sufficient clearness the ideal which was present to the minds af the founders of the University. I am of cours aware that in its practical working the University takes cognizance chiefly of the intellectual side of education. But I am addressing you now, gentlemen, as the representatives of all those educational actities in which so many of you take a leading part, and I would urge upon you that the training of the character is at least as important as the development of the intellect. To seize upon children and young persons as instruments in some cases the education given in our schools does nyt inculcate that respect for order and authority, and that self control and self-restraint which are required in the members of a civilized community. I have in particular noticed a tendency to premature and even dangerous activity on the part wholly unsuited to their age in public movements. This tendency is harmful both to the boy and to the cause which he is induced to take up—to the boy because it leads him to exaggerate his own importance and the maturity of his own judgment, and to the cause because no public body that depends for its support on children can be trusted seriously. Those who encourage persons in *statu pupillari* to take part in public affairs forget that the years of minority are a time of preparation, a time of discipline, a time of restraint. The boy is learning to be a man, but is not yet a man. To use the old Hindu terms, he owes the duties of the student and cannot yet claim the privileges of the householder. I need hardly point out that for the teacher no less than for the scholar there are question of a controversial character which are out of place within the walls of the school room. And the master who endeavours to instil into the minds of his pupils his own personal views of current topics in reference to which there is unmistakably a division of opinion amost thoughtful man, is betraying his trust in thus taking undue advantage of the immaturity of those committed to his charge. In this country, where the community is so broken up into sections with divergent habits and interests, many of whom are peculiarly sensitive in regard to any circumstance out of harmony with tradition or their own limited experience, the responsible instructors of youth are more especially bound to take care that in the performances of their duty they do nothing to encourage disunion or dissension whether in the family, the community, or the State and to set an example to their charges of moderation and circumspection in all matters of conduct. This then seems to me to be a direction in which there is room for more attention and care on the part of those who are charged with the management and control of our educational institutions.

INDIAN SCHOLARS.

Of the other side of educational work I cannot claim to speak with the same authority as some former Chancellors. My career was to have been in the army, which I entered at an age before most young men enter Oxford or Cambridge. But do not imagine that for this reason I undervalue those academic distinctions for which it has not been my fortune to compete, or that I would urge any of you who have the bent and the opportunity to do anything but make the fullest use of them. In many directions there are vast fields waiting for the labours of the scholar and the man of science. In some of these members of our own University have already gained a high name, but many more workers are needed before the full harvest can be gathered in. For instance, in the field Sanskrit scholarship and Indian archaeology, your opportunities are far greater than those of European scholars and you could wish for no better guidance than to follow in the foot-steps of Bhagwanlal Indraji, in Telang or of no name one who is happily still with us a Bhandarkar. The recent assembling in this country of distinguished astronomers from all parts of the world should draw our attention to the vast regions of science that lie open to research. There is room in the ranks of scientific workers for many a Bose and many a Naigamwalla, and I may be permitted to express a hope that such may be found among those of you who have to-day received the rewards of your scholastic labours, and to whom it is now my pleasing duty to offer my congratulations. I would ask you, gentlemen, to regard the degrees that have been conferred upon you to-day not as titles to employment, nor yet as mere empty titles. They are tokens that you have received the best that our educational system can give, and that you enter upon life with an equipment which, if you make a right use of it, will fit you for any career that may sie before you. It is true that in certain senses all life is struggle, and every man's path is one of preparation for his future. But you in especial have received an education regular and liberal, such as our founders had in mind ; and this, if it imports special advantages, involves also special responsibilities. It rests with you to show in your future careers that you are not unworthy of the distinction you have received, remembering that a man is not to be judged by his worldly success alone, and that if all cannot reach eminence each of you can at least set before himself a high idea. (Lord cheers.)

The Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Jhansi, and a brisk rise at Surat, Bombay and Bellary, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform in all districts except in Sind, where the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bhuj and Jacobabad, and 12 at Karachi. The maximum temperature is still below the mean of the season in several places, and the minimum is large to very large excess in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, and at Bhuj, Saugor. Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapasam and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 46° at Aurangabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Coimbatore, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Calicut, Veraval, Ajmere, Jypore, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi and Lahore. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Lahore, Sirsa and Delhi, anda few drops at Karachi. The isobars indicate that the depression noticed in yesterday's report still lies to the west-north-westwards of Sind, and shows a tendency to gradually fill up. Rain in local showers is still likely in Sind and the Punjab. The weather to the southwards of Colombo and the west-south-wards of Cochin out at sea appears to be unsettled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

An old number of *Scribner* attributes a smart saying to Her Majesty which seems to have eluded the enthusiasts of the Jubilee year. Somebody had been speaking to her of the Republican sentiments of Sir Charles Dilke. Her Majesty remarked that she had known Dilke well in his earlier years, and had frequently taken him on her knee and stroked his hair. "But perhaps," she quietly added, "I stroked it the wrong way."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gum, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of a purr of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 1, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The events to be competed for on the second day of the Regatta were the same as appeared on the programme for Saturday afternoon, with slight difference only in the courses which were to be sailed. A strong breeze was blowing and registered West-North-West with some variations but altogether the elements were in favour of a good afternoon's sport, and no disappointment was in store for those who availed themselves of the provision made for following the races. One of the P. & O. steamers was chartered by the committee, but few members and friends were on board. The first race, for 30 footers, brought out the same four yachts as competed on Saturday and Turquoise added another flag to the many she possesses. The Tomtit race pas won by the yacht which gives the name to the event, and Mr. Monk in the Dockyard Cutter walked in and won on the merits of his craft. The Cruisers' race was very evenly contested and surg.-Lt.-Col. Boyd's yacht was handled well, securing the first gun. As, however, the Stella had to give time to the Red Rose, the former had to take the second prize. Capt Macaulay again officiated as starter and judge. The following are detailed particulars :—

1ST RACE—Yachts on the R. B. Y. C list not exceeding 30 feet Linear Rating Y R A time allowance for Rating Entrance Rs 10. 1st prize, Rs 200 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 80. Four boats to start or no second prize. To start at 2-30 p.m.

Course No. 4, viz., from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and, thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course, 14-85 miles.

Boats Name	Rig	Rating	Entered by
Turquoise	Lug	29'38	Mr E S Luard
Nanta	Lug	30'48	Mr C T R Scovell
Melody	Cutter	29'38	Mr J B K Macbeth
Kismet	Lug	30'36	Mr W P Symonds

Time Allowance

	Nanta	Turquoise	Melody
	m s	m s	m s
Kismet allows	0 12	1 59	2 24
Nanta "	....	1 47	2 12
Turquoise "	....	....	0 25

The corrected times were:—

	Hrs	Mins	Sec
Turquoise	2	31	25
Nanta	2	40	5
Melody	2	43	29
Kismet	2	49	40

Turquoise went over the line first, followed by Melody, Nanta with Kismet last. Very few seconds difference in the time of crossing. Melody stood away and got some slight advantage, which she maintained for a time, but eventually the South Karanja Buoy was reached first by Turquoise with Kismet and Nanta close up together and Melody a long way last. Sunk Rock was reached in the same order with Nanta closer up to the leader. Turquoise and Nanta went round almost together going up to North Karanja, Turquoise had a long lead followed by Nanta, Melody with Kismet last. On the way to the South Karanja Buoy for the second time, Turquoise was leading with Nanta second, Melody third and Kismet still tailing. The Turquoise passed the Committee Vessel first, with Nanta second Melody third, Kismet fourth, which places were not affected by the time allowance.

2ND RACE.—Boats of the Tomtit Class on the R. B. Y. C. Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs. 80; 2nd prise, Rs. 30 ; 3rd prize, Rs. 15. Six boats to start or no third prize. To start at 2-45 p. m.

Course No. 5, viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course, 8-78 miles.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins
Teal	Mr W Murray
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards
Lorna	Mr M P Baird
Midget	Officers, R A
May	Comdr W Chandler

The actual times of arrival were.

	Hrs	Mins	Sec
Tomtit	4	51	38
Teal	4	53	10
Coralie	4	54	59
Cygnet	4	59	7
Lorna	5	0	12
Midget	5	1	6
May	5	5	43

The Mand was not ernterred for the race and seven only showed up. Midget crossed first, followed by the Teal, Lorna, Coralie Tomtit. Cygnet, and May. Going up to the first mark Teal seemed to have a good lead and Tomtit was somewhat behind. The latter made up her lost time and was first going up to South Karanja was followed by Midget Coralie, Teal, May, Lorna, Cygnet. An interesting race was won by Tomtit with Teal a good second and Coralie close up, followed by Cygnet, Lorna, Midget, and May.

3RD RACE.—Handicap for Men-o'-war and bona fite ship's open boats of any rig and size Entrance Rs. 5. 1st prize, Rs 75 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 25. Four boats to start or no second prize To start at 3-0 p.m.

Course No. 5. viz., from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course, 8-78 miles.

Boats Name	Entered by
H I M Dockyard Cutter	Mr A Monks
H M S Hassy's Cutter	Lt and Comdr R B Prance
H M S Magdala's Cutter	Mr Geo W Silvester
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Mr W J Harris

Handicap

	Abyssinia's Cutter	Plassy's Cutter
	m s	m s
Magdala's Cutter and Dockyard Cutter allow	2 12	8 47
Abyssinia's Cutter "	....	6 35

The corrected time read

	Hrs	Mins	Secs
Dockyard Cutter	1	55	50
Plassy's Cutter	1	38	57
Magdala's Cutter	2	0	0
Abyssinia's Cutter	2	15	18

The same four boats turned out for this race as competed on this first day, but whereas the Dockyard Cutter was the only one to finish on that day all passed the Committee Vessel yesterday. It appears that the season the other three failed to finish was an accident which fortunately was not attended with anything more serious than a ducking. The Abyssinia's Cutter was swamped and the boats from the Plassey and Magdala went to her assistance. Bad luck seemed to attend her even yesterday as she could not get away until nearly 3 minutes after Mr. Monk had crossed the starting line. The Plassy's got round the North Karanja Buoy first, Dockyard Cutter Second, followed by Magdala's boat and the Abyssinia's Cutter. Rounding the South Karanja Mr. Monk made up and eventually passed first with the Magdala's Cutter second Plassy's Cutter third Abyssinia's Cutter fourth, but the Magdala's boat had to give second place to the Plassy's Cutter, on the Handicap.

4TH RACE,—Handicap for cruising yachts of any rig and size on the R B Y C list. Entrance Rs 10, 1st prize, Rs 150 ; 2nd prize, Rs 70 ; 3rd prize Rs 35, Eight boats to start or no third prize. To start at 3-15 p.m.

Course No 5, *viz.*, from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, and thance to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course, 8-78, miles.

Boats Namer	Rig	Entered by
Red Rose	Luggor	Mr C E Palmer
Stella	Gawl	Surg-Lt-Col H W Bayd
Mannikin	Cutter	Officers R H
Violet	Cutter	Comdr T G R Finny
Chita	Gawl	Mr E Comber
Eileen	Lug	Mr C A R Cromebie
Pixie	Lug	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse
Isca	Cutter	Capt W F Potts

Handicap.

	Violet and Isca	Red Rose	Mannikin	Eileen	Pixie
	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s
Chita and Stella allow	11 0	13 10	14 38	15 22	26 20
Isca allow	...	2 10	3 38	4 22	15 20
Violet & Red Rose allow	..	..	1 28	2 12	13 10
Mannikin allow	...	...	...	0 44	11 42
Eileen allow	...	..	...	...	10 58

The corrected time were :—

	Hrs	Min	Secs
Red Rose	1	29	56
Stella	1	34	49
Mannikin	1	38	24
Violet	1	38	30
Chita	1	38	35
Eileen	1	39	44
Rocie	1	45	5
Isca	1	46	35

A capital start was made and all the entries crossed the line. Pixie got over first followed by Chita. Red Rose Stella. Mannikin, Eileen, with Violet last. The Pixie was blanketed immediately after the start and gave place to Chita and Red Rox. A capital race was made for the first mark which was rounded by Red Rose first Stella reached first but could not whether the Buoy and had to go about and passed third, Violet second, Chitta fourth, followed by Pixie, Mannikin, Eileen, Isca. Going up to South Karanja, Dr. Boyd was overhauling the leader and the Chita was in third place. The order in rounding the South Karanja Buoy was. Stella-with a good lead from the Red Rose,-Chita third, Violet fourth. Stilla maintained her lead and passed first, followed by chita, but these places were altered by the handicap.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

Pomflet Class Race—Start at 4 p.m.

Boat's Name.	Entered by
Jangli Billi	Mr E Comber
Rose Bud	Mr C E Palmer
Astra	Surgn Lieut-Col H W Boyd
Black Diamond	Comdr G S Hewett
Elsie	Mr L J Worgan

Course No. 3.—From Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round Markboat with "R" flag at South Trowship Buoy, leaving it to Starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel, [twice round]. Distance 3'8 miles.

ROWING MATCHES.

Race for Torpedo Boats' Punts, [native crews]—Start at 4-30 p.m.

Boats' Name.	Entered by
No. 100	Lieut L H Richardson
No. 101	do
No. 102	do
No. 103	do
No. 104	do
No. 105	do
No. 106	do

Race for Torpedo Boats' Punts, European crews—Start 5-15 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
No. 100	Lieut L H Richardson
No. 101	do
No. 102	do
No. 103	do
No. 104	do
No. 105	do
No. 106	do

Course—From Flagstaff Shoal Buoy to finish between Committee Vessel and Yacht Club Flagstaff.

Race for Yachts Dinghie's—Start at 6 p.m.

Boat's name	Entered by
Jangli Billi	Mr E Comber
Rose Bud	Mr E E Palmer
Melody's Dinghy	Mr J B K Macbeth
Pixie's "	Messrs E R Smetham and G C Howse
Kismet's "	Mr W P Symonds
Mannikin's "	Officers, R A
Turquoise's "	Mr E S Luard
Nanta's "	Mr C T R Scovell
Coralie's "	Mr C H Byrne
Astra's "	Surg-

dangerous state, or that, from the conduct of the inhabitants of such area or of any class or section of them, it is expedient to increase the number of police.

"(b) It shall thereupon be lawful for the Inspector-General of Police, or other officer authorized by Government in this behalf, with the sanction of Government, to employ any police force in addition to the ordinary fixed complement to be quartered in the area specified in such proclamation as aforesaid."

In support of his amendment he said that the section was copied into the law, with one slight modification from V of 1861 so far as it was relevant to their present object. The slight change in the two sections was due to the circumstance that at that time they had no Inspector-General of Police. The administration of the police was then vested in the Commissioners, and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, the then member of the Executive Committee, was strongly opposed to the creation of an Inspector-General.

Sir Charles Ollivant opposed the amendment on three grounds, first of all, because when an amended Bill was introduced fifteen days' notice must be give. Now a new clause had been thrown at their heads like an apple of discord, which was not part of the Bill introduced, and they had had to consider it five days. Secondly, he opposed it for the subtle meaning behind it; if carried it would mean that no compensation is to be exacted except in an area which had been already proclaimed. The result of that would be most pernicious. Thirdly, and most of all, because he totally objected to it himself. He was most judicious of introducing an amendment, but thought he was prevented from doing so, because fifteen days' notice was not given. When he proposed an amendment it would be much more comprehensive. He would propose to leave all those words about disturbance of a particular area for the special reasons for which they are opposed that it will lie with the inhabitants to pay for them.

The amendment was on a division lost.

THE SECTIONAL CHANGABILITY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud then proposed another amendment, which stood in his name., viz., (1) In section 3, to omit all the words after "tax" in line 34 to the word "charged" in line 43, and in place thereof to substitute the following:—"Or a rate charged on the inhabitants generally of the local area to which such notification applies."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarker said:—Your Excellency, I intend to oppose this amendment, which seeks to restore the law as it had been before the Bombay District Police Act of 1890 came into force. The Hon. Mr. Garud carried us back to the times of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and the law passed in his time, but he has omitted to mention what has taken place since then. Under the Police Act of 1867, no doubt, the cost of additional police could be imposed on the inhabitants generally, but as a matter of fact we find Government imposed that cost on sections or classes in at least two places, though it had not the legal power to do that. For instance, there was a punitive police post levied on the Mahomedan population of Malegaon in January, 1886, and in January, 1887, it was levied on the Mahomedan population of Sholapore. No protest appears to have been made in any quarter against that, and I find from the official reports that the imposition of the cost of additional police from classes or sections has enabled the executive to prevent breaches of the peace and control specially criminal tracts. Then came the measure which became Bombay Act IV of 1890. That measure was proposed by so eminent a jurist as Sir Raymond West, and two such cultured and thoughtful representatives of the native community as Mr. Justice Ranade and the late Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar held seats in the Council then. The measure passed unopposed so far as the question of imposing the cost of additional police on sections was concerned. That section gives the executive a discretionary power which, so far, there has been nothing to show has been unwisely exercised, and which it is desirable they should have, having regard to the special conditions of this country—the variety of castes and creeds, and the riots they now and then have given rise to. Nor do I see why all inhabitants should be charged with the cost of an additional police force in a place where certain portions of those inhabitants are responsible for its disturbed condition. Take, for instance, the riot which occurred a few years ago in a town in the Satara District. In that riot the Halajans being in one street and the Lingayets living in another took part. The other classes were neutral and peaceably disposed. Now, why should in such a case the peaceably disposed sections bear the cost of additional police required to keep peace between two particular section of the community. It is said that legislation of this kind is protective, and that, therefore, it is not consistent with the protective principle to impose the cost of additional police on particular sections or classes. But the measure is not only protective but also preventive, as I was careful to point out in the observations which I addressed to the Council at the first reading of the Bill; and it is not at all contrary to the preventive character of the measure to impose the cost of additional police on classes or sections. That has been the law since 1890, and no valid ground is shown for returning to the older law.

Sir Charles Ollivant said:—It was necessary for him to speak at any length in opposition to the amendment after what had already been said against it.

The amendment was on a division lost.

THE LIABILITY OF NON-RESIDENTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare said: Your Excellency,—I beg with your permission to lump together my first three amendments. The principle underlying those is the liability of absentee landlords. I was for some moments doubtful as to whether I should propose this amendment, because I was afraid of receiving a threat from the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, similar to the one he gave to my hon'ble friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Garud. I am afraid that if I did not withdraw this amendment the hon'ble mover might come forward with an amendment which would make the definition of the word inhabitant still more comprehensive. But I have resolved not to yield to any such possible threat, and I proceed now with the grounds of my proposal. The hon'ble mover said that property had its responsibility, and a man ought not to be able to shirk that responsibility simply by removing himself away from it. A man might go to Mahableshvar for a few days or go to Bombay; and might plead that as an excuse. He himself had property in England for which he was paying rates although he is in this country. My Lord, the hon'ble mover has told us of what rates he paid and under what Act. In absence of that information I will tread upon ground known to me and not walk upon an unknown territory. I will take local considerations, and say that it is no reason to exempt a man from the land revenue simply because he was living far away from his land. But because this last proposition is correct, it does not show that the principle of charging absentee landlords under this Bill is also correct. The argument of the hon'ble mover is based upon an analogy, which I think, does not apply. It is a false analogy and arguments founded upon such analogies are liable to be faulty. You have to consider here the nature of the tax. It is not the land that is laid upon the land by the Bill; the liability arises quite irrespective of the person charged holding any land or no. This provision in the Bill is taken from the Act of the Government of India of 1895. There the arguments advanced by Sir Griffiths Evans in support of such a provision and relied upon by the executive members were quite different Sir Griffiths Evans alluded there to agrarian disputes and to the influence the Zamindars have in Bengal over their villages. But in the Presidency there is no class of landholders situated in the similar manner. You have the Inamdar class here who have not the least influence over their tenants. These Inamdars cannot recover their rents from the tenants but have to depend upon the village officers for that. To saddle a class like that with liability, simply because they happen to hold property in a disturbed village, appears to me to be against common sense. There is again in the Government of India Act the provision for proclaiming a distrust before charging the landholders with liability to pay for the punitive police. In this Bill there is no such provision. If that provision existed there would have been some ground to support the proposal to charge the absentee landlord. The proclamation would put him upon his guard, and then he might do what he can to influence the people living round about his property. But the provision as it stands makes him liable, even though he had not the best notion that any thing was going to happen in the district where his property may be situate. Take the instance of the recent Limner riot. I can confidently say that no body living outside of that town had any notion that a riot was going to occur, and yet this Bill would make all absentees liable.

He then moved an amendment that (1) In section 3, to omit the whole of the explanation. (2) In the event of the amendment being negatived, to omit in the explanation to section 3, the words "or by their agents or servants" in lines 49 and 50, and also all the words after "area" in line 52. In the event of the amendment being also negatived, to omit in the same explanation all the words after "area" in line 52.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldass Parekh said that it seemed to him that the making non-resident holders of property responsible for any share in the costs of the additional police was opposed to correct principles. It was said that the additional police was a protective and preventive measure, and that as the lands of the absentee landlord received protection, it was just that he should be required to pay a portion of the costs. He did not deny that the additional police in one sense was punitive but protective, in as much as Government were satisfied that additional police was not needed for the purposes of protection or preventing a recurrence of the disturbance, they would not be justified in posting with the mere object of punishing the inhabitants of the disturbed locality. But it did not necessarily follow that all who received the protection must be responsible for the additional costs. According to the law that existed in the Presidency for the last thirty years, the charge of the additional police fell primarily on the general revenues, but it empowered the Government to require the inhabitants generally, or a portion of them to pay these costs wholly or in part, when all the inhabitants were made liable, it was not because they were suspected or being either implicated in the disturbance or keeping back the information from the authorities, or because the innocence of any particular section could not be demonstrated. The intention of requiring the guilty to contribute was rendered clearer when they came to the question of sections of inhabitants. The requirements of the police were different in different districts; in one district one policeman was required for every two miles of the area of nearly eight miles. In one district there was one policeman required on a population of 463; in another district there was a policeman to a population of 1,602; and yet the inhabitants had to pay in the same way. A peaceful district had not to pay smaller taxes for the peaceful habits of its inhabitant, nor a turbulent locality had to pay more because it required a larger establishment of the police. When a local disturbance occurred the inhabitants of that place were the greatest sufferers. Their lands remained uncultivated, their tenants deserted, and the capacity of the tenants to pay rents was impaired. Their own interest ranged them on the side of peace and order, and they should not be made to feel that they suffered for the sins of others.

Sir Charles Ollivant said that they had already explained the course to which they proposed to adhere, and it is simply a question where this clause should affect an area which has not been proclaimed, or whether it shall be put in force only when an area has been proclaimed. He doubted very much whether the idea of the Government of India Act was that that clause should not have a retrospective effect. They adhered to the section as it came from the Select Committee.

The amendment was negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Garud moved another amendment to omit section 4, making the period over which payments could be extended five years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh, speaking in support of the amendment, said that he was opposed to the cost of the additional police being spread over a longer period than that for which it was posted.

Sir Charles Ollivant said:—It is perfectly clear that neither of the gentlemen who have spoken have ever been behind in their land revenue or have overdrawn their bank account. For my part, however, I can't approach the subject most sympathetically, and I am perfectly certain that it would be a boon to the people to have the period of payment extended. So far from introducing a change in the law we have been advised that this is settled law, but we limit the period of payment to five years instead of leaving it to an indefinite one as at first proposed.

The amendment was rejected.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION.

After a brief adjournment for tiffin,

The Hon. Mr. Garud proposed:—To substitute the following for sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of new section 25A:—"(1) If in any area, in regard to which any notification prescribed in sub-section (1) of section 25 is in force, loss of, or damage to, property has been caused by or has ensued from the conduct of the inhabitants of such area or any class or section of them, it shall be lawful for any person being an inhabitant of such area, who claims to have suffered injury from such misconduct, to make within one month from the date of the injury an application for compensation to the Magistrate of the District within which such area is situated. (2) It shall thereupon be lawful for the Magistrate of the District, with the sanction of Government, after such inquiry as he may deem necessary to—(a) declare the persons to whom injury has been caused or has ensued from such misconduct; (b) fix the amount of compensation to be paid to such persons and the manner in which it is to be distributed among them; (c) assess the proportion in which the same shall be paid by the inhabitants of such area; (d) require the Collector to recover the amount so determined or, if such area is a Municipal district, at his discretion require the Municipality to assess and recover such amount by a tax or by a rate which the Municipality shall impose and levy in accordance with such directions; (e) require the Collector or the Municipality, as the case may be, to award or apportion all or any moneys so recovered to any person or among all or any persons whom the Magistrate of the District considers entitled to compensation in respect of the loss or damage aforesaid: Provided that the Magistrate shall not make any declaration or assessment under this sub-section, unless he is of opinion that such injury as aforesaid has arisen from a riot or unlawful assembly within such area, and that the person who suffered the injury was himself free from blame with respect to the occurrences which led to such injury."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that he would give his reasons why he did not take any part in the discussion that followed the numerous amendaments. In the first place, he thought that everything that was required for him to say had been said by him in the Supreme Legislative Council three years ago when a similar Bill was under consideration, and it had produced no effect, and that being the case he did not think it worth his while to repeat the same arguments. Another reason why he abstained from the discussion was that he did not take these proceedings very seriously. It seemed to him that nothing could be gained by long arguments although his friend the Hon. Mr. Garud seemed to have great faith in arguments. These were his reasons why he did not take part in the discussion.

The Hon. Mr. Nugent pointed out that there was a distinct provision in the Bill that the Collector was not to grant compensation except on a claim made for it, and further that the claim must be made within one month of the occurrence. The other argument of Mr. Garud against the section was one which affected the principle of the Bill. It was a most reasonable provision that the payment of compensation should be made by those who were guilty of the misconduct out of which the injury arose. For these reasons he opposed the amendment.

The amendment was lost.

QUALIFYING THE COMPENSATION CLAUSE.

The Hon. Mr. Khare moved:—In section 7, clause (b) of sub-section (1) of new section 25A, line 31, to omit the words "any persons who" and in line 32 for the word "are" to substitute the word "all."

The Hon. Mr. Chandavarker supported the amendment.

Sir Charles Ollivant thought the amendment might be accepted by the Government, and it was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Khare had given notice to move:—(5) In the same section, between the words "no" and "compensation" in sub-section (3) of new section 25A, line 62, to *insert* the words "determination or recovery shall be made and no"; and to *add* at the end of sub-section (3) the following:—

"and unless the District Magistrate is satisfied that the person claiming compensation is himself free from blame in respect of the occurrences which led to the death, grievous hurt, loss or damage as aforesaid."

(6) In the same section, to *add* the following sub-section to new section 25A:—

"(5) No civil suit shall be maintainable in respect of any loss or injury for which compensation has been granted under this section."

Sir Charles Ollivant said he was prepared to accept both these amendments as Mr. Khare had agreed to eliminate the words "determination or" in the first amendment.

Section seven, as amended, then stood part of the Bill.

Sections 8, 9, and 10 were also carried.

The Hon. Mr. Garud proposed to omit the final section (XI.), on the ground that the inclusion of the words "behaviour or action of persons constituting an assembly might lead to great individual hardship.

Sir Charles Ollivant opposed the amendment, which was rejected, and section 11 was passed.

INVESTMENT OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, in moving the first reading of a Bill to supplement the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with respect to the investment of Sinking Funds and Surplus Moneys, and to validate certain sales and leases said: Your Excellency,—I think I may consider myself blessed with great good fortune in having recently had to conduct through their various stages in this honourable Council bills of a very small and non-contentious character, as I remarked yesterday, after the first reading of what I described as the colossal measure in charge of my honourable colleague, when I had to move the third reading of a Bill relating to Village Officers in Sind. Now after we have had a battle over the body of the police agent and have had the great advantages of hearing all the great local Reports of debate discussing the various points, I have to propose the first reading of another little Bill, which I trust, will also sail through summer seas and will require no great skill in navigation to pass through. So far as I am aware it will not have to encounter any cyclone of opposition or any typhoon of hostile criticism. But though the Bill is small I trust it is beneficial in its object. It contains no penal clauses, it imposes no new taxation, it does no harm to any one, and I trust it will be beneficial to the Municipal Corporation. It has been brought forward by the Government at the instance of the Municipal Corporation, in order to remedy some defects in the existing law. So far as I am aware it meets with the concurrence of honourable members, who are alike members of this Council and also of the Municipal Corporation; and it has the entire support of the Municipal Commissioner himself. The object and reasons which have led to the introduction of this Bill are stated with more than usual fulness in the annexure to the Bill, and this statement of objects and reasons is in itself so full and so complete, that it appears to be hardly necessary to trouble the Council by recapitulating them. The fact of the matter seems to be this, that the Municipal Corporation has received the sanction of Government to raise loans from time to time for various purposes, and these loans have to be raised within a specified period. It has been the custom to invest in such loans surpluses from other loans and also unexpended balances. These available cash balances have been used by them to commence the work in respect to which the loan has to be raised. Instead of issuing the whole of the new loan they set aside a certain part, say ten lakhs out of twenty-five, and retain these as securities in the same way as bank notes, which they placed at the credit of the funds; of the several loans of which the surplus monies are utilized for the work. But the time comes when these debentures are required to be sold off to the public to replace the money which has been taken from the original loan fund. This has been done repeatedly by the Municipality and obviously with great advantage. But the lawyers have intervened and declared this was really an invalid measure, and that the Municipality by retaining these debentures for itself has practically rendered them unnegotiable securities, which cannot be sold in the open market, but are practically paid off, and are of no value. It was to meet cases of that kind that this Bill has been introduced. The method is obviously of great benefit to the Corporation, for it saves the Corporation, and when I say that, I mean it saves the rate-payers a considerable amount of expenditure, and it is a convenient way of advancing works which might at all events in the early stages otherwise be delayed. I believe, that honourable members, who are members of the Corporation, approve of this measure, and I do not think any member who has no direct connection with the Corporation will have anything to say against it. I beg to propose the first reading of the Bill.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent: I do not propose to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, as I consider it desirable that it should be passed without the slightest delay, in order to prevent any possible difficulty in connection with debentures which are retained by the Municipality and have been practically advanced by the banks and other institutions. As the Bill is not a contentious measure, and as there is no doubt as to its provisions, I do not propose to refer it to a Committee.

The Council agreed not to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, and standing orders being suspended by the President, it was carried through its remaining stages and passed.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

THE STRIKE OF BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.'S OFFICERS.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goa, Commander H. B. Plommer, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Zanzibar. The vessel entered the Prince's Dock, and in the evening, the chief officer, D. J. Archdeacon, second officer, H. G. Muir, and third officer, D. J. Chivas, left the steamer and joined their comrades in the strike. Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamer Bahaduri, which arrived yesterday, brought the mails from Karachi and from the Coast ports.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—Public sympathy is everywhere with the officers, if we except the Calcutta organ from which we extract the correspondence in another column. As for that contemporary's opinion, its value is shown by heading these letters "a complete record of the struggle." Surely it is nowhere better known than on the banks of the Hooghly, that this struggle has been going on for years; it began when Sir James Mackay went from Bombay to Calcutta in 1884 as a partner of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., and as the head of the steamer department; it has been growing in acuteness ever since. Anyone who has the least knowledge of the business methods of the present Financial Member of the India Council, will read with amusement that he came out to this country resolved to take a "friendly" view of the officers' action. Friendliness is the last weapon that this Napoleon of the mercantile marine ever employs, and as officers know to their cost, it is the friendliness of the spider towards the fly. His telegram to Sir James Fryer shows what officers who give in may expect. Chastised with whips before, in the future they will be chastised with scorpions, and their yoke, heavy though it has been, shall yet be added to.

As everyone knows who has ever travelled by a B. I. steamer—and who has not?—the officers have many genuine grievances. It may be too harsh to declare that they are "sweated," though that is the phrase most commonly employed when the subject is under discussion. Any way the officers, from the time they put foot on board, until they are promoted to Captain, are worked night and day seven days in the week; they have hardly time for meals, and their leisure moments are occupied in getting snacks of sleep. Such is the life of an officer on the majority of B. I. Coasters. Their pay, to again quote the *Times of India*, "we must all regard as modest." In the words of the *Rangoon Gazette* it is on a par with the miserable salaries of a somewhat inferior class of native labour." It was hopeless for them to expect to obtain any redress without co-operation, scattered as they were in a multitude of vessels over the Indian seas, and the Guild was a legitimate protection on their part. The case as it all fours with the British India officers is that of the London Bank clerks which has been recently discussed in the columns of "Truth." Mr. Labouchere concluded a very temperate article in these words:—"The working man combines with his fellows and brings pressure to bear, whether upon individual M. Ps. or by collusion through his trade organisation. The lawyers, the doctors, the publicans, and half a dozen other interests do the same. The isolated individual is powerless either to formulate demands in the name of his trade or profession, or to bring any material pressure to bear at the polls. Wherher, therefore, the police of the clerks is to gain its end by direct dealing with their employers, or by legislative protection, a common programme and a solid organisation are the first things needful." Sir James Mackay has excellent reasons for wishing to smash up the Guild, for no one knows better than he that, as long as their is a common programme and a solid organisation, the Company cannot treat its officers in the future as it has done in the past.

The *Times of Ceylon* says: The interruption of the daily B. I. service between Colombo and Tuticorin will be a great inconvenience to coolies, who leave to either of those ports, to pass over, and if the interruption is prolonged will probably lead to a return to popularity of the Mannar route. In the meantime Messrs. Bois Bros. publish a notice asking planters to postpone movements of gangs till the service is resumed.

The Company do not look like giving in at present for the local agents are advertising for duly-certificated officers for temporary employment. The same step is being taken no doubt at other ports, but the word "temporary" points to the strikers resuming work some day.

At the time of writing to-day 3 p. m. (Feb. 8) there is not a single officer on board any of the B.I. ships in the harbour. In accordance with the order received on the quarter-deck on Saturday for the dismissal of all the officers, the captains of the vessels brought their officers ashore this morning at 10 o'clock with the necessary papers for the dismissal and paying-off of the officers. The Shipping Master, the Hon. Mr. Lee, however, said this procedure was against the Port Rules and would not allow it. The rule is to the effect that no employe of a ship can be "beached" here without provision being made by the owners for sending him home. The officers therefore will continue to take their meals and quarters on board the ship at the expense of the Company, and in the mean time they are awaiting further news. The arrival of the s.s. Mutlera due to-day from Calcutta and bound for Mauritius makes the tenth B. I. boat in the harbour. Of these seven have discharged their cargo and are consequently lying quite idle. The Vitasis laid up for cleaning, and the Obera is discharging coal. It seems that the question must arise of having the B. I. ships removed from the harbour. It is alleged that all the B. I. captains in Colombo harbour, with one exception support their officers.

The s.s. Lady Havelock, has been chartered by the B. I. Company for one journey between Colombo and Tuticorin. She left this port at 9. p.m. and will return about 7. a.m. to-morrow (Feb. 9) with the Indian mails, and according to present arrangements will then go to Calcutta to be docked. The Lady Gordon is running round the island as usual.

A RECENT COLLISION AT SINGAPORE.

THE B. I. COMPANY CAST IN DAMAGES.

A CASE has just been decided at Singapore in which damages were claimed by the owners of the four-masted barque Glencona against the British India Steam Navigation Company in respect of a collision which took place between that vessel and the Company's steamer Lindula, on the morning of October 28th last, in South Channel of New Harbour. On the morning in question, the Glencona was lying in ballast at the Tanjong Pagar Wharf and her Captain received orders from the Dock, to shift his berth approximately half a nautical mile. He cast off, having on board a pilot, and was in tow of the tug Bangkok, a paddle wheeler, ahead, with another steamboat or tug, the Sunda, lashed to her starboard quarter. The Glencona was then slowly towed down the Channel. Whilst he was manoeuvring to get round the Glencona's head to the north, he noticed the red pennant upon Mount Faber, which indicated that a B. I. steamer was outside the Cyrene Shoal, about five miles from the Heads. After the pilot had got the Glencona's head round to the northward and was lying athwart the stream, the pilot saw the B. I. steamer rounding St. James's, 800 yards to half a mile away, and, as she appeared to be coming on at considerable speed, he gave the order to the tugs to go full speed ahead. That order was obeyed, and the ship went ahead slowly. Notwithstanding this, the B. I. steamer which proved to be the Lindula, came on and struck the Glencona on the port quarter about 25 feet from the stern. The impact appears to have been slight, though some of the Glencona's plates were broken, whilst the Lindula did not appear to have been injured.

Mr. Justice Leach in delivering judgment held that it was the Lindula which caused the peril of a collision, and that the Glencona was not guilty of any statutory offence or of negligence. He pronounced the Lindula solely to blame, and condemned defendants in damages and costs. Mr. Fort said that by arrangement his clients had agreed to pay the plaintiffs dols. 3,235.18 for damages.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hour ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	3	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	14	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	2	21
	Chuckla	7	0	
	Comarkhard	9	1	
	Dongri	8	2	
C	Market	20	8	57
	Dhobi Talao	12	4	
	Fanaswady	18	1	
	Bhuleshwar	10	3	
	Khara Talao	5a	1	
	Kumbharwada	5	4	
D	Khotwadi	5	1	19
	Girgaum	7	2	
	Chowpati	3	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E	Mazagon	11	0	49
	Tarwady	2	1	
	Second Nagpada	5	1	
	Kamatipura	13	6	
	Tardeo	14	1	
	Byculla	15b	4	
	First Nagpada	4	0	
F	Parel	1	1	7
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	2	1	6
	Worli	4	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		3	140
	Jain		5	
	Grant Road		12	
	Brahma Khatria		1	
	Islami & Nagdevi		1	
	Hajee Casau		2	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		5	
	Jain, Parel		4	
	Telegu		2	
	Ripon Road		3	
	Hindu		6	
	Parel Govt House		7	
	Arthur Road		18	
	Pathore Prabhu		1	
	Dariasthan		3	
	Modykhana		6	
	Part Teast		2	
	Maratha		16	
	Halai Memon		2	
	Bhatia		3	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Suni		2	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		4	
	3rd Bhoi vada		4	
	General Mohomedan		5	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Total	205	163	305
	Total plague deaths to date	19,789	17,416	
	Same date last year	110	114	249
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	77

a One from Bijapur by Railway removed to A. R. Hospital
b One from Chiplun by sea.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

The most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague. In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine. A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited. Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner or Mr. Guellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The following donations have been received or promised:—

	Rs.
Manecksjee Nowroji Wadia	1000
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit	500
J. N. Tata	500
H. H. The Aga Khan	358
Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit	300
Adamjee Peerbhoy	250
Sir George Cotton	250
J. R. Greaves	250
A. K. Leslie	100
F. C. H. Snow	100
Premchund Roychund	100
Abdullally Karimbhoy	250
A European gentleman	100
Anonymous	50
R. H. Vincent	100
Haji Haroon Sidik	100
Dosibhai Cursoji Patel	51
Sir James Campbell	250

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE PLAGUE RULES.

The Bombay Presidency Association has received the following reply to its representation to Government made on the working of the Plague Rules:—

General Department (Plague), Bombay Castle, 12th February 1898.

To the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Memorial dated the 9th December last, and to regret the delay that has occurred in replying to it. The questions your memorial has raised are of such importance and intricacy that they are still under the consideration of Government, and I am to thank you for the assistance towards their determination afforded by your representations.—I have, &c.,

A. WINGATE, Secretary to Government.

QUARANTINE ACCOMMODATION AT BANDORA.

A very respectable class of people have been coming to the Quarantine Camp at Bandora, during the past few days—a class which is accustomed to a higher standard of comfort than that for which the authorities have been able to make provision. To meet their wants, the committee of the Parsee Panchayat have with their usual liberality arranged to provide charpoys, bedding, lamps, etc., for the exclusive use of persons belonging to their own community in the camp. The idea is an excellent one in every way, and is one which might with advantage be adopted by other wealthy communities. The matter of supplying requisites could easily be arranged by communicating with the Camp Superintendent, Bandora.

MORE EUROPEAN SOLDIERS ON PLAGUE DUTY.

Fifty European Soldiers of the Durham Light Infantry arrived from Poona on Monday and have been encamped on the Kennedy Sea Face.

FOUND DEAD.

On Monday morning, a Hindu man, name unknown, aged about twenty-seven years, was found by the police lying dead on the footpath at the junction of Clerk and Parel Roads. The District Medical Officer certified it to be a case of plague. Another dead body of a Mahomedan, name unknown, aged about forty-five years, a mendicant having no fixed place of residence, was found near the Bapty Road plague hospital. Dr. Hutchinson of the Hospital examined the body and certified that the cause of death was relapsing fever.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that a suspicious case of fever was detected at Victoria Bunder and the patient was removed to a hospital. A dead body was examined at Cotton Green, and the cause of death was assigned to plague. The case was imported from Mahim. In the Fort District thirteen cases occurred in the following localities:—One at Bake House Lane, one at Karwar Street, two at Mody Street, two at Bora Bazaar Street, and one each at Cowasji Patel Street, Mint Road, Hornby Road, Marutee Street (fatal), and Frere Road (fatal). In the Mandvie Ward six plague cases and four suspicious cases were removed to hospitals, and three deaths from plague were recorded. Seven houses were evacuated. In C Ward (north) three cases and three deaths were recorded in the Khumbharwada section four cases and two deaths in the Khara Talao section and eight cases and nine deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. In the same ward (south) the Market section showed eight cases and sixteen deaths; the Dhobie Talao section seventeen cases and nine deaths; and the Fanaswady section eleven cases and nineteen deaths. No reports from D Ward were available. In E Ward, Nagpada sections showed one case of plague and four deaths due to same disease. In Tardeo section one case of plague and two cases of suspicious fever were removed to hospital, and one death was recorded. In Kamatipura section six deaths from plague were recorded and five cases of plague and two of relapsing fever were removed to hospitals. Fourteen contacts were removed to the Wari Bunder Camps. In the same ward (east) seven plague cases and four suspicious fever cases were removed to hospitals, and nine deaths from plague were recorded. Six contacts were sent to the camp. In the Parel and Mahim Districts five cases of plague and one of suspicious fever and two deaths were recorded.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 503, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,121, making a total of 2,624 persons. Departures by sea 1,305, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,332, making a total of 3,637 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals 1,013 persons.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were yesterday 1,065 persons under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 464 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

BENE-ISRAELITE MEETING.

On Sunday a prayer meeting of the Bene-Israel community was held on the site granted for the Bene-Israel Plague Hospital. After the usual afternoon prayer in Hebrew the chair was taken by Mr. David Aroon, the President of the Plague Hospital, who asked Mr. David Solomon, Honorary Secretaty of the hospital, to explain the position in regard to the hospital. Mr. Solomon explained the causes of the delay in securing a site, and pointed out the different sheds erected for various purposes. For the present only three sheds are erected, and three more for convalescent, observation, and segregation will be erected shortlhy Mr. Solomon pointed out the benefits of removing the patients to the hospital and of segregation, and brought home to the minds of the people present, the utility of the measures adopted by the Government. In conclusion he entreated every one to help and assist the hospital fund and proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Sirdar Abdul Alli for his kindness in assisting the committee to secure the site and making valuable suggestions. Mr. Ezekiel Shalome, while seconding the vote of thanks to the Sirdar, which was carried with taeclamation, pointed out very lucidly to those present, she usefulness of mutual help and puntual assistance in upporting the hospital, in-as-much, as the hospital would be useful to everyene who might unfortunately estch the plague. Special prayers for the removal of the plague were offered by Mr. E. M. Ezekiel, B.A., in Hebrew, and by Mr. Abraham Daniel, in Marathi. Mr. B. Samson proposed a vote of thanks to every one present, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the reading of the usual evening prayer.

A NEW REGULATION.

In a "Government Gazette" Extraordinary issued last evening, it was notified that in continuation of Government Notification No. 1204—702-P, dated the 5th March 1897, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following additional rule for the City and Island of Bombay under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897:—The Plague Committee or any Plague Authority specially authorized by them in this behalf may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or empty building for the purpose of any camp, hospital, latrine, deposit of sweepings, warehouse or office; such monthly rent or other compensation afterwards paid to the owner or tenant of such land or building as may be fixed by the Plague Committee.

QUARANTINE AT GOA.

We have received the following communication from the Portuguese Consulate at Bombay:—

From the 7th instant, all passengers proceeding by sea from localities in British territory and from the district of Damaun, infected by the bubonic plague, will have ingress into Goa by the port of Nova-Goa, after scrupulous medical observation, which as a rule will last for twenty-four hours, rigorous disinfection of baggage and other goods made in the lazareto of Reis-Magos. Possibly in suspicious cases there may be imposed a longer period of observation and even quarantine of ten days. Passengers travelling 1st class, and who from their social position or the relative innocuousness of the territories from which they proceed offer a guarantee for their safe landing, will not be subjected to the quarantine of observation. Passengers who land at Reis-Magos will be obliged to pay at the Custom House the landing charges and other imposts of Government and for disinfection.

QUARANTINE AT ANAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To remedy an evil, there is nothing like publicity. You must have ere long heard that people are detained in quarantine at Anand regardless of certificates from the Bombay Plague Committee, as will be seen from my case. Before leaving Bombay we were under the supervision of Dr. Arthur Foy, a duly qualified medical officer on plague duty, for ten days, and were carefully examined by him, and on his certificate the Bombay Plague Committee gave their certificate as follows:—

"No. 481" Vide attached
Bombay Plague Committee.

"This is to certify that * * * are proceeding to Ahmedabad. They have been very carefully examined by a duly qualified medical officer on "Plague" duty and are free from any sign of plague.

"This pass will exempt the bearers from any detention within the limits of the powers of the Bombay Plague Committee, and it is requested that it may receive due consideration within the Presidency elsewhere."

F. W. WINING,
Secretary, Bombay Plague Committee.

7th February.

No. 10 & 11, Certified that * * * of Thakordwar Road,
No. 418 (a) has been under my supervision for 10 days immediately preceding the date of this application;
(b) That to the best of my belief there has been no plague in his house or in its immediate vicinity for one month, immediately preceding the date of this application.

(Sd.) F. ARTHUR FOY, M.B.C.M.,
District Medical Officer, D Ward, East.

7th February 1898.

On arrival at Anand, the certificate was shown to Mr. De Souza, the Assistant Collector in charge, who, to our astonishment, ignored the certificate, and we were ordered off to march by the escort of police (like prisoners) to the quarantine camp.

From the enclosed letter, which I have addressed to the honorary secretary of the Parsi Panchayat, you will see to what hardship the Parsi ladies are put to. We had to put up in wretched huts, worse than stables and unfit for human use. We remained in those huts for one day (the 8th), when God, in his divine mercy, sent down rain in torrents to the horror of Mr. De Souza, who had to wire for special trains from Baroda and Ahmedabad to convey people to the latter station. There was nothing but chaos and confusion as the camp was under deluge. The people were let loose like sheep and all had to run for their lives for shelter—but shelter there was not until the supply carriages arrived by special trains. The sick and healthy, the plague-stricken and convalescent all got mixed together and took to their heels to secure a seat in the railway carriage. We were saved from being very nearly crushed, through Divine interference, and arrived by special train at Ahmedabad, where we were examined by doctors and allowed to go home on presenting a bond, which we had signed beforehand.

I have now to warn people, through the medium of your paper, that the Bombay Plague Committee's certificates have no weight at all with Mr. De Souza. I see no reason why healthy people should be locked up for ten days when they have remained under strict medical inspection by a duly qual

and the Central Provinces have received universal rain ; the average for the whole exceeding one inch, with a maxima of over three inches at Meerut, of over five inches at Umballa and of nearly three inches at Seoni. Bombay, Gujarat, Sind, Rajputana all report fair showers. The whole of north Madras has received over one inch of rain, the heaviest fall reported being one inch and three quarters at Masulipatam.

A SAD souvenir is going home shortly to the family of the late Sir Henry Havelock-Allan. Captain A. H. Dobbie, of the 30th Punjab Infantry, has taken a series of excellent photographs of the scene of the recent outrage, and of the route on which the late Sir Henry was marching. Brigadier-General Hart, Commanding the 1st Brigade, has written some explanatory notes on the photographs. As he remarks, the mountains enclosing the Khyber Pass do not become precipitous until after passing Ali Musjid, and the hills are much higher than anyone would suppose who had only the photographs as a guide. It is at General Hart's request that this little album, invested with so much of tragic interest, has been prepared for presentation to the family of the deceased.

THE village of Siminal Mazra, 14 miles south of Garhshankar in the Hoshiarpur district, has been attacked with plague. There are now eight villages on the infected list, four in the Jullundur and four in the Hoshiarpur districts. All are within the radius of a few miles of Khatkar Kalan, the first village attacked in the Punjab, and now free of the disease. The plague is getting an alarming hold of these two districts, and it is to be hoped that the authorities are now convinced of the necessity of taking every precaution against its further spread that can be taken.

A FATAL accident occurred on Friday night in Egmore, when an old woman was knocked down by a carriage in which Captain Jackson and Lieutenant Boome, of the 28th M.I., were driving. She died subsequently from the injuries received. The accident serves to call attention again to the necessity for the better lighting of the streets of Madras, the officers concerned stating in their evidence at the inquest that Gengoo Reddy Road, where the accident took place, was so dark that they could not see the woman in time to prevent the accident.

A NUMBER of changes are taking place in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. Colonel Christie proceeds on furlough for about seventeen months. Mr. W. Barrow is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, in the North-West Provinces, and Mr. D. W. McPherson, Government Examiner of Accounts, on the East Indian Railway. Mr. S. G. Wood, Assistant Accountant-General, is appointed Examiner of Telegraph Accounts. Mr. Dover from the Eastern Bengal State Railway succeeds Mr. Vood Mr. Wollaston is transferred from the East Coast Railway to the office of Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, and Mr. Hartley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts on the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, is posted, on return from leave, to the Examiner's office on the East Coast Railway.

THE unprecedented rainfall of the last few days, which has done such an immense amount of god to Northern and Western India, has, we are glad to see extended to the Northern Circars of this Presidency. Our correspondent at Bimlipatam telegraphs that there has been a most beneficial fall in Vizagapatam District, and the meteorological reports show that the others Districts have benefited likewise. Our Lahore correspondent, it will be notified, reports that prospects are now of the brightest in the Punjab, where there has already been a great slump in prices. It is to be hoped that the high prices of food-grains will soon fall everywhere where the spring crops are regarded as safe. They have been due to a large extent to uncertainty with regard to future prospects rather than to actual scarcity of stocks, and once confidence is restorted we may expect to see a generalfall.

AN American journal discusses the possibility of a man getting intoxicated by eating clay. The habit of clay-eating exists among the Indians in the Apache Mountains. The clay eaten, is of a dirty white color, and has a peculiar oily appearance. It does not crumble, when put in the mouth, but dissolves, and is swallowed in small quantities. As liquor brings a flushed look about the face, so does clay-eating bring a peculiar pallor, and soon a prematurely old wrinkled look.

H. M. S. *Victorious*, which has been ordered to reinforce the China Squadron, is a first class battleship of 14,900 tons and 12,000 horse-power. H. M. S. *Gibraltar*, which has also been ordered to China, is a first-class cruiser of 7,700 tons, and 12,000 horse-power. The addition of these two splendid vessels to the China fleet will add greatly to British naval power in Far Eastern waters and will compensate for the recent additions to the fleets of other Powers.

PROFESSOR VON BRUNS, of Tubingen, a well-kuown authority on questions of military surgery, has published some interesting experiments with the new automatic revolver, which, it appears, is being adopted by all the European Governments. The experiments (the "British Medical Journal" says) were made on pine-wood on plates of iron, on a living horse, and on portions of human corpses, at distances varying from ten to 300 metres. The results were as follows :—There was little difference between the effects on living and on dead material. The hole made is from five to seven millimetres in size, and decreases with the increase of distance ; the aperature of exit is usually slightly larger than that of the entrance. The effect of the projectile on the long hollow bones was exactly similar to that of the German infantry rifle at 1000 to 2000 metres. The bone was splintered in every case ; in no case did the projectile remain in the bone. The track of the bullet invariably formed a smoth channel without shattering before the bone, and without bony debris. In the case of bullets striking the skull there was an explosive action—that is, comminution of the vault—at a distance of 10 metres, corresponding to the effect of the infantry rifle at 1000 metres, which decreased gradually up to 50 metres distance. As regards the penetrative power at 10 to 20 metres, the projectile passed through two trunks, and only stuck in the third ; it pierced pieces of pine-wood 32 centimetress thick, and three iron plates each 2 millimetres thick. In all respects the new automatic pistol proved itself superior to the ordinary army revolver.

THE treaty with Abyssinia does not amount to very much, to judge from the meagre details of the telegram. The commercial clauses are useful no doubt and may have some future value, but the whole trade is absolutely trivals, and British imports, according to the latest figures, barely exceeded £10,000. Such trade as there is passes through Massoowah, which belongs to Italy, and the French are not likely to divert anything worth much to Obock when they have built the railway they contemplate. It is satisfactory to find the Negus asserting his undying hostility to the dervishes, who, however, are a rapidly fading influence in East Africian polics. The agreement about the Abyssinian frontier with our Somaliland protectorate is also so much to the good, but we should like to have heard something about the very shadowy claims which the Negus advances and his good French friends are so anxious to push over portions of the equatorial provinces east of the Upper Nile. They scarcely Count for much in the monarch's eyes since he has given them to the adventurous Leontieff in consideration of a commission on any profits.

A REUTER telegram from Liverpool says that what is believed to be the first real step in connection with the construction of a railway to Kumassi, the capital of Ashanti, was taken on Jan. 22, when Mr. A. L. Freestone and two assistants left Liverpool in the steamer Biafara. The men are going to Secondi, and in the next few weeks a large quantity of railway material will be shipped for that port. Mr. Freestone told Reuter's representative that the present intention was to start a railway from Tacoradу Bay to Tarquah, which latter place is the centre of the gold-mining district. The line is to have a 3ft. 6in. gauge, and the distance from the bay to Tarquah is just a fraction under forty miles. Mr. Freestone could not say how long the railway would take to construct, but he understood that when completed according to the present plan it would probably be extended almost immediately to Kumassi.

DR. Speechley, rector of Hernhill, Faversham, and formerly Bishop of Travancore, died on the 20th ultimo. There are many in Travancore and Southern India generally who will regret his loss, for he had a noble character both as a Missionary and as a man, and during his residence in India he endeared himself to all who came in contact with him.

FALSIFYING POLICE RECORDS.

A CASE which came on in the High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Burkitt on Friday, demonstrated that "for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," the native policeman can upon occasion run the heathen Chinee pretty closely. The case was one of appeal from the lower Court, the Crown appealing against the acquittal of a police officer, and a second police officer, who had been convicted, appealing for a reduction of sentence. Mr. Ryves, the Officiating Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Colvin, represented by Mr. Banerji, for the thanadar, Kutb-ud-din, who was acquitted, and Mr. Dillon for the muharrir, Muhammad Shah Khan, who appealed for reduction of sentence.

According to the account given by the Government Advocate, a dacoity was committed in the village of Sendri, in the police district of Didauli, Moradabad, on the night of 23rd-24th May. One Roshan went the next morning from the village to Moradabad and reported the case to Abdul Wahid, "karinda" of the zamindar of the village. Abdul Wahid went at once with Roshan to Sendri, and that night there was a second dacoity, in the course of which Abdul Wahid was severely injured. On the 24th Roshan had been told to report the case to the police, and said he had done so, but the police declined to take the report. When the second dacoity took place men were sent off to report it at Amroha owing to the difficulty which had been raised at Didauli when the first dacoity was reported, but the police at Amroha declined to take the report until they had seen the wounded man, and when he was taken there they told him he must report it at Didauli, which was the thana to which the village belonged. Abdul Wahid was accordingly conveyed to Didauli and arrived there late on the night after the second dacoity. According to his story, he there saw the *thanadar* Kutb-uddin, to whom he reported both the dacoities, and was told to wait until the morning when his report would be taken down. The next morning he made his report of both dacoities in full, and was told to sign the book in which it was taken down (the check receipt book), and he did so in two or three places. Shortly afterwards he was told to sign in two or three places again : he did not know whether it was in the same book or not. Some time later the zamindar made enquiries why nothing had been done, and as a result of these enquiries the District Superintendent of Police paid a surprise visit to the thana and asked for the check receipt book. The book was given to him and his suspicions being aroused by the entry relating to this matter, he took the book away with him. The entry was made on page 65, and purorted to be a report made by Abdul Wahid of a simple robbery committed by three men, who, it was said, injured him when he tried to pre- vent their getting away. Careful examination showed that this particular page of the book differed in many respects from the others, it was of a different size, the year in which it was printed which is recorded on each leaf of the check receipt books) was 1892, while the rest of the book was dated 1891, and there were other evidences that it was.

INTERPOLATED.

Abdul Wahid admitted that the signature on the interpolated page was in his writing, but he denied that he made this report, and distinctly stated that he reported both dacoities. The suggestion of the Crown was that the police officers having done nothing when the first report was made to them, took down the second report correctly, but seeing it was a serious matter for them, they concocted a bogus report, which they made Abdul Wahid sign, and then tore out the true report and inserted the bogus one. The Sessions Judge who tried the case, held that the report was interpolated, but he declined to hold it was a false one until it had been proved that the other report was different; a somewhat unnecessary reservation, for, as Mr. Justice Burkitt pointed out, the interpolated report was not one of dacoity at all, the numbers of men concerned being carefully restricted to three. The Sessions Judge acquitted the thanadar, Kutbud-din, on the ground that, though he must have known of the interpolation, he might not have known it was a false report, and he sentenced Muhammad Shah Khan to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The Government Advocate in this connection pointed out that the Muharrir was a very young man who had only been in the thana a short time, and that it was absurd to suppose he would have made the interpolation without instigation from some one else.

For the thanadar Mr. Banerji argued the possibility of there having been some mistake in collating the sheets of the check receipt book when it was bound up, so that a sheet of the 1892 book might have got into that for 1891. He pointed out that the evidence against his client rested on the statements of Abdul Wahid alone, and it would be a most serious thing to convict and ruin this man on the evidence of one man ; evidence which was not even supported by the man who accompanied Abdul Wahid to the thana. What reason was there for the police to suppress information that a dacoity had been committed ?

The Chief Justice remarked that if the learned counsel had been engaged in criminal cases in that Court frequently during the past three months he would have seen plenty of cases, especially from Gorakhpur, in which the police deliberately,

ATTEMPTED TO SUPPRESS THE FACT

that dacoities had been committed, and to substitute less serious charges. There was not a thanadar in the provinces who would not prefer that there should be no dacoity in his district.

Mr. Justice Burkitt concurred with Sir John Edge's remarks about the frequency with which attempts were made to suppress information about dacoities.

Mr. Dillon, for Muhamad Shah Khan, argued that the whole case turned on whether the report (interpolated or not) in the check receipt book was a correct report or not, and he urged that the prosecution must prove that it was incorrect before they brought a charge of this kind. The whole of the evidence rested on the unsupported testimony of Abdul Wahid, who, he contended, was a most untrustworthy witness. He asked if it was likely that the idea of substituting a false report would have occurred to the police and been carried out by them in the few minutes which at the outside were all that could have elapsed between Abdul Wahid's signature of the first and second documents. If their lordships decided to uphold the conviction of his client, he asked that the sentence might be reduced, as it was clear, if he committed the offence, it must have been done on the instigation of some one else.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, detailed the facts of the case, and said the report credited to Abdul Wahid was clearly interpolated into the receipt check book and Abdul Wahid denied that it was the report he made. Their lordships had no doubt that it was not the report. No reasonable man could believe that a receipt of the issue of 1892 had been bound up in a book printed in 1891, and that by fortuitous circumstances the particular report questioned in this case should have been written on the sheet which by mistake had been wrongly bound up. The sheets of the book of 1891 were pierced with three holes for the binding string, while the single sheet of 1892 had not only those three holes, but three others in addition. The muharrir was bound to take down the actual words of the person making the report, and the head of the Thana was bound to sign it, the object being to make both men responsible for its correctness ; consequently the report must be taken as having been recorded by the two men. Further the document having been signed by Abdul Wahid might have been used in Court as evidence against him to contradict any statement he made of variance with it. The object of preparing the false report and substituting it for the true one was evidently to keep from the knowledge of the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate the fact that two dacoities had taken place. The offence, in their lordship's opinion was a very serious one. It was in the interest of the public that these reports should be faithfully recorded, and it was to the injury of the public that offences should be concealed by the police. In dealing with Muhamad Shah Khan they took into consideration his youth and the fact that he must have committed the offence at the instigation of his superior officer, but they could not pass over his offence lightly. His appeal would be dismissed, but the sentence would be reduced to one of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, dating from the time of his conviction. There was a wide difference between his offence and that of Kutb-ud-din, the responsible officer of the thana. Kutb-ud din would be convicted of an offence under Section 204 of the Indian Penal Code, of concealing or destroying a document which he might be lawfully called upon to produce in a Court of justice, and for that offence he would be sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He would also be convicted of an offence under Sec. 218—framing a charge incorporated on the record which he knew to be incorrect, and thereby causing injury to the public. For this offence the framing of the false report to which Abdul Wahid's signature was obtained, he would be sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The second term of imprisonment would comence on the expiration of the first.

THAT insects do not see well, especially to a distance, is a conclusion reached by A. Mallack from observation and calculation. Their composite eye, however, has an advantage over the simple eye in the fact that there is hardly any practical limit to its nearness of vision. The best insect eye examined would give a picture about as good as if executed in coarse wool-work, and viewed from a foot's distance.

THE existence of a horse with a large toe attached to each hoof has been announced from Farnborough, Kent, Eng. This seems to be a reversion to a primitive type, the toe being a feature of the extinct animals discovered by Marsh and pronounced by Huxley the progenitors of our horse.

CHINA NEWS.

THE political atmosphere still remains clouded, and there has been no rift in the clouds to show what is beyond. Every week sees fresh arrivals of warship, and this week the chartered German troopship Darmstadt, from Wilhelmshaven, with between 1,100 and 1,200 officers and men, passed through Hongkong on her way to Kiaochow. The British fleet is divided into two squadrons, one of which is stationed at Chemulpo, with Rear-Admiral Fitzgerald on board the Grafton, and Admiral Sir Alexander Buller on his flagship, the Centurion is stationed at Chusan. The presence of the fleet at Chusan may be due to the fact that by a supplementary convention with China, signed in 1846, Great Britain stipulated that Chusan "should never be ceded to any other foreign Power," and we bound ourselves "in case of an attack by an invader to protect Chusan and its dependencies." Reports from Port Arthur show that things are beginning to settle back to their normal state. General Sung and his officers have been entertaining the officers of the British and Russian warships in the harbour. It is reported that the Japanese standing squadron is on its way to Weihai-wei.

The Chinese New year holidays have broken into this week, and business has been partially suspended amongst the Chinese for several days.

H. E. Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony, who leaves for home by the German mail steamer Preussen on February 1, delivered his farewell address to the Legislative Council on the 25th, and the unofficial members present wished him good-bye.

Hon. E. R. Belilios has generously offered to provide the funds necessary for the erection of a reformatory for juvenile offenders, and a site has been selected for the building on the spur of the hill beside Kennedy's stables at Causeway Bay. His Excellency the Governor will lay the foundation stone on the 29th.

It is the intention of the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary, to go home in March next on short leave on the plea of urgent private affairs.

On Sunday, in the Union Church, Rev. G. J. Williams made a touching reference to the death of Dr. Legge, the founder and pastor of the Church, and intimated that the Committee of Management had drafted a letter of sympathy to Dr. Legge's eldest son. It is also proposed to erect a memorial tablet in the Church.

A special meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held on the 20th inst., to consider a communication from the Government with reference to the sale of deleterious whisky in the Colony. Some discussion took place as to the method to be adopted to deal with the matter, and the following resolution, proposed by Dr Hartigan and seconded by Mr. A. F. Smith, was carried :—"That this meeting appoint five members to enquire into the question of working the liquor laws of this Colony, and that the Government be requested to give such a committee the powers of a Commission." The following committee was appointed :—Mr Wodehouse, Dr Hartigan, Mr. Francis, Mr McCallum and Rev. R. F. Cobbold.—On Friday afternoon, in the Pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club, Mr Justice Wise, on behalf of the members of the Club, presented Mr. ... A. Ram with a handsome gold watch in recognition of his valuable services as Hon. Secretary of the Club.

On the 19th inst., 25 Indian recruits, for the police force are said by the Ratsang from Calcutta.

The body of the late Consul Hubault Huart, French Consul at Canton, was removed on board the homeward French mail steamer *Saghalien* on the 18th inst., for transmission to Paris. The funeral of the deceased took place in the Happy Valley on 30th November, and the remains were exhumed on the morning of the 18th inst. The removal was very quietly effected.

On 26th November, at the Magistracy, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, Police Magistrate, imposed a fine of dol.25, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment with hard-labour, upon Ng Tin Fuk, head coolie in the Ordnance Store Department, for giving false testimony in a charge of larceny of two revolvers, which he preferred against another coolie employed in the Armoury. There was some animosity between the two men in consequence of a woman who stayed with the head coolie visiting the house of the coolie. In the Supreme Court, in Summary Jurisdiction, on the 25th inst., the coolie claimed damages for wrongful prosecution. Mr Justice Wise awarded the plaintiff dol.25 damages, with costs of suit.—*China mail.* (Jan. 27).

THE STRAITS AND THE GOLD CURRENCY.

THE BANKS DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION.

A MEETING of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce was held on the 13th ult. To receive the report of a sub-Committee on Straits Currency and to consider the following resolution :

"(1) That, in the opinion of this Chamber, fixity of exchange with gold countries, on the basis of 2 per dollar, is desirable in the general interests of the Colony.

"(2) That Government be requested to take such steps as may be found necessary for obtaining fixity of exchange with gold countries, and that the Report of the sub-Committee dated 6th November, 1897, and the scheme suggested therein, together with such criticisms as may be furnished to the Committee, be submitted to Government for consideration."

The Chairman, Mr. J. Anderson, proposed the adoption of the first resolution, and Mr. Laspe seconded.

Mr. Frizell proposed and Mr. Earle seconded the following amendment :—"That, in the opinion of this Chamber, and enquiry as to the desirability and feasibility of securing fixity of Exchange should be undertaken in the interests of the Colony, and that, in order to secure a thorough examination of the matter, the Government should be requested to secure expert assistance and to vote a sufficient sum to defray the costs of the enquiry."

There voted for the amendment 14, viz.:—Hon. J. M. Allinson, Barlow & Co.; J. F. Craig, Syme & Co.; T. E. Ern Gilfillan, Wood and Co.; W. H. Frizell, Chartered Bank ; J. L. Ludolph, Netherlands Trading Society ; F. Lederer, Katz Bros., Ltd. ; D. W. Lovell, W. McKerrow & Co. ; A. Meyer, Meyer Bros. ; S. J. Nathan, S. Manasseh & Co. ; E. Nathan ; G. M. Preston, Riley, Hargreaves & Co. ; W. A. Oram, Hongkong Bank ; C. Sugden, Borneo Co., Ltd. ; C. Schaager, Brunnarg Bank.

There voted against the amendment, 17, viz :—John Anderson, Guthrie & Co.; A. Cumming, McAlister & Co. ; A. Cadonau, Fischer Huber & Co. ; R. Craig, Boustead & Co. ; A. Diez, Rigold, Bergmann & Co. ; G. Friederich, Brinkmann & Co. ; A. Kessler, Kumpers & Co. ; W. Koger, G. Hieber & Co. ; A. Lange, Behn Meyer & Co. ; Hon. G. S. Murray, Mercantile Bank of India ; H. Muhinghaus, Straits Trading Co. ; W. Naef, Hooglandt & Co. ; C. A. Rauch, Rautenberg Schmidt & Co. ; Theo. Sohst, Puttfarcken & Co. ; C. Stringer, Paterson Simons & Co. ; A. G. Wrigt, Sandilands Buttery & Co. ; C. Wishart, New Harbour Dock Co.

The Chairman declared the amendment carried.

The original motion was then put, and carried, the voting being as before.

Mr. Murray formally moved the second resolution.

Mr. Stringer seconded.

The motion was put, and carried, by 17 votes to 14 the division being identical with that upon the first motion.

THE United States Geological Survey, established about 14 years ago, is doing work not suggested by its title, about half its energies and annual appropriations, according to Marcus Baker, being devoted to making a topographical map of the country. More or less work of this kind has been done in all but 4 or 5 of the 49 States and Territories. The total area mapped to date is nearly 600,000 square miles, or about one-fifth of the United States, and during the last few years the areas surveyed have been from 40,000 to 50,000 square miles per year. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey are already completely mapped on the largest scale, their Legislatures having co-operated to hasten the work. The various scales are 1:250,000 (about four miles to an inch), 1:125,000 and 1:62,500, the contour intervals ranging from 250 or 200 feet to 10 or even 5 feet in flat regions. The sheets on the smallest scale, which is no longer used, cover one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude. The entire work is designed to be accurate to scale, which means, if it is assumed that a hundredth of an inch is the limit of visible error on the published map, that each point on the largest scale must be located within 53 feet of its true position in nature. The total cost thus far has been somewhat over dols. 2,000,000, with recent annual expenditures of about dols. 250,000.

WE hear of an instance of wonderful intelligence displayed by a dog in the possession of Choudhri Mahmud Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Sambhal, says the Lahore "Tribune." It is a common street cur, without any pretensions to pedigree, and its position in the household was not that of a pet but an owner-less hangeron suffered to loaf about in the procincts of the mansion. A short time ago a pair of deer, a friend had presented to the Choudhri, broke loose from their pen and disappeared into the jungle which begins at a small distance from the house. Search was made everywhere for them ; the hind was found later in the Tahsil compound, her old quarters, but no trace was found of the stag. No one had missed the poor pariah that had also been absent since the running away of the "harin." Think of the astonishment of the family when they saw the canine prodigy return one fine morning, gaunt and footsore, leading the truant in triumph into the courtyard, holding in its teeth the end of the claim that was still fastened to the neck of the beast. The admiring people of the locality have now realised why the Khawja of "Bag-o-Bahar" worshipped dogs and held them up as models to mankind.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. OCTAVE CHANUTE, an American, has entered the lists of aerial navigators and publishes a remarkable paper in the supplement to the "Scientific American." He and Mr. Hirring, an engineer, have made numerous experiments in what is now called "gliding" through that air. It will be remembered that Herr Lilientnal, a German loft his lifein gliding on light aeroplanes attached to his body like wings. This method has been taken up by an English investigator, and consists in moving the body so as to bring its centre of gravity under the evershifting centre of pressure on the supporting planes. Mr. Chanute reverses this method, and mechanically brings the centre of pressure of the machine over the centre of gravity of the aeronaut. The problem of equilibrium, which is one of the most difficult, is thus successfully solved. It was the failure of Lilienthal to secure this balance that led his fall and threw him head first to the ground, thereby causing his death. The elements to be determined for flying are, according to Mr. Chanute : the supporting power and resistance of the air ; the efficiency and power and the motor ; the propeller ; the form, extent, and material of the sustaining surfaces the maintenance of equilibrium ; steering gear ; starting and alighting with safety.

Those interested in musnrooms will find an interesting article on their culture in "Pearson's Magazine" for this month. The market in this country is controlled by the Scottish Mushroom Company, who have utilised an old tunnel of the North British Railway Company at Edinburgh for growing them under almost ideal conditions of darkness and even temperature. They have 800 beds in it, each 12ft. by 3ft., in dimensions, and turn out 5,000 pounds of much rooms a month. Their efforts show what can be done by native enterprise in checking foreign competition, for the supply from France, which exceeded home growth ten years ago, is now reduced to 1 per cent. of the total consumption in this country.

The radiograph, that is the Rontgen ray "photograph," is an excellent test for gems. Diamonds, peris, rubies, turquise, emeralds, opals, garnets, sapphires, and so on all give a black radiograph, whereas paste imitations only give a faint radiograph, hardly visible. A minute's exposure is sufficient to tell a true from a false stone.

According to the Home Office, the annual number of victims by explosions of firedamp and coal dust in mines is gradually diminishing. During last year there were only 40 cases, as against 100 and upwards in former years. Yet the output of coal is increasing. The mortality from "falls" of ground, however, keeps pretty constant, and it would be well if the Government emulated the Germans in looking to this matter. Shaft accidents are on the decline.

Mr. Herbert's paper to the Royal United Service Institute on the "Psychology of the Battlefield" has not received the attention it deserved. In these days of self advertisement, puff, and push, a good piece of work is apt to be overlooked. Indeed its very merits cause it to be passed by, just as a woman dressed in exquisite taste may escape observation among others more showily attired. Mr. Herbert points out that a body of troops consists of a small minority of genuine heroes and arrant cowards, with a large majority of average men neither cowards nor heroes. Cowards are deficient in all that counter acts the fear of death, patriotism, piety, faith pride, vanity, gratitude, and loyalty. Heroes are those who sacrifice their lives to an idea whether it be right or wrong. In the average man the love of life can only be overcome in exceptional conditions and chiefly by the superior will of others, especially their leaders.

There are a few fur seals left on the Galapagos Islands, but the Government of Ecuador does not protect them so jealously as the Americans do those of the Pribyloff Islands, and hence they are likely to become extinct. A California schooner recently brought home 240 sealskins from the Galapagos, and now that the U.S. Government prohibits American citizens from taking seals in Behring Sea, the Galapagos remnant is probably doomed.

The Swedish Arctic Expedition of 1898 will be under Dr. A. G. Nothorst, who accompanied Nordenskjold in 1883 to Greenland. His main object is to examine the eastern side of Spitzbergen and the region between it and Franz Josef Land ; but he will also visit Western Spitzbergen, North-east Land, and Bear Island. He has Bought the steamer Antarctic, which in 1895 made a whaling trip to the South Polar Seas.

It is well-known that meteorites have been worshipped from ancient times. Some of the most sacred idols of Greece, for example Diana of Ephesus, were said to have been stones. The "black stone" of Mecca is believed to be another. The "coronation stone" is, however, of terrestrial, and probably of Scottish or Irish formation. The state of mind which led ancient peoples to worship meteorites is well illustrated by a meteorite which fell in 1858 at Zanzibar. It was picked up by some children herding cattle, and all the tribe gathered to anoint it with oil and ornament it with stuffs and pearls as a true divinity come from Heaven. They raised a *compie*, to it, and regarded it as their palladium. The missionaries could not convince them of their error, but when the Massai attacked and slaughtered them they lost faith in their fetish and sold it to a European. It is now in the Museum of Munich.

There is a pleasing variety in the authoritative estimates of the sun's heat. Pouillet places the solar temperature at 1,400 or 1,800 degrees centigrade; Sir Clair Deville at 2,800 degrees centigrade ; Lord Kelvin and Professor Langley at 8,000 degrees centigrade ; Sir Robert Ball at 18,000 degrees centigrade ; Sporer at 37,000 degrees centigrade, and Father Lecchi at 10,000,000 degrees centigrade. Evidently there is room here for a good many other guesses. It is an excellent opportunity for pushing young professors eager to make a name.

So much fraud has been exposed in connection with "spiritualism" that a strong prejudice has been created against "mediums" and "spiritualistic" manifestations. This has taken form in America, where a National Anti-Spiritualist Association has been founded under the presidency of the Rev. H. J. Decker, of Dayton, Ohio. They will deliver lectures and publish books, &c., to counteract the influence of spiritualists, which is very considerable in the United States.

According to Dr. W. Harris, in "Brain," some persons completely or partially blind in one eye are subject to visual hallucinations. They see animals or persons moving in the blind field of vision, and occasionally take them for real objects. One patient continually saw in the blind field of view a man standing with two lighted candles in his hands. Another used to hunt for the spectres in corners and cupboards.

Professor Atkinson, of Cornell University has been trying the influence of Rontgen rays on the growth of various plants, but with little effect. He has also taken radiographs of the interior of nuts, the veining of leaves, and the development of flower buds. Knots in pine boards give distinct pictures.

It is pretty well known that the bacteria which make knots on the roots of lupins, haricot beans, peas, &c., fix nitrogen from the air, and that to enrish a plot of ground with nitrogen it is sufficient to sow it with leguminous plants and bury the crop. The knots do not form unless thesaid contains there microbs already, or unless the roots are inoculated with them. It has been a question whether or not the bacteria of one species of plant will provoke the knots on another species.

Experiments made by Herren Nobbe and Hiltner at the Agronomic Station of Tharand have shown that the bacteria of a leguminous plant, say the pea, only produce the knots on plants of the same species as a rule. The soil should, therefore, be inoculated with bacteria from a plant of the same species to the crop required, sainfoin from sainfoin, for example. Two other facts important to agriculture have been observed, by these experiments. One is that during the period between the absorption of nitrogen from the cotyledons, and the formation of the knots, the plant should be able to find a nitrogenous matter in the soil, which it can assumilate to nourish itself in order that the knots should properly develop. The other is that bacteria in the roots give rise to luxuriant foliage, flowers, and fruit. The burial of leguminous plants not only enriches the soil with bacteria and nitrogen, but, as Herr Schulz has shown, enables the roots of the next crop—for example, potatoes—to penetrated more deeply into the soil.

In Germany, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, and some other countries, there are agricultural engineering syndicates formed of specialists who watch over the drainage, irrigation, and other rural operations. A large number of useful improvements on farms and in villages are being carried out under their auspices.

Dr. Fraser and others have shown that the bile of snakes contains a vaccine against their venom, and M. Phisalix has recently made experiments which prove the virtue of the bile to belong to cholesterine and other biliary salts. When cholesterine is injected into guinea pigs the venom loses its power over them.

In examining railway signalmen for colour blindness the test by coloured worsted or cloth is apt to bring disputes, the candidate writing to the superiors blaming the examiner for mistakes. This trouble has been overcome by Herr Goertz, of Mayence, who employs coloured crayons for the worsted, and makes the candidates mark the colours red, green, &c., with crayons of these colours. The papers signed by the men prevent all disputes.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd January, 1898, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 3,050 maunds and Rs. 15,770 in the earnings.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP POLO TOURNAMENT.

At lucknow on Monday afternoon the final tie for the Champion Polo Tournament was played off before a large assembly. The sides were 18th Hussars comprising Messrs. Cape, 1 ; Burnett, 2 ; Leveson, 3 ; and Wood, back ; and the Durham Light Infantry consisting of Messrs. Ashburner, 1 ; Wilkinson, 2 ; Captain DeCisle, 3 ; and Captain Ward, back. The umpires were Major Kuper and Captain Badcock.

In the first chukkur play was entirely in the Hussars' end and mostly in the proximity of the flags, still finally Ashburner hit a goal by a back handed shot. On the bit off the ball was run to the Hussars end, where Wilkinson hit a goal. On the bit off Burnett got a run, but the Ball went wide of the flags.

In the second "chukkur" play was more even and confined to the centre of the ground till play was determined near the flags, the Durhams scored a subsidiary, and shortly another subsidiary was scored. Score : Durhams, two goals and two subsidiaries.

In the the third "chukkur" the play was in front of the hussars' flags till Wood had a splendid run. After a brief check near the flag he had another chance, but the score was averted. The ball was returned to the Hussars' end. Play continued at this end till Wood and Leveson by splendid efforts saved a goal. Score : Durhams, two goals and two subsidiaries.

In the fourth "chukkur" play was mostly in the Hussars' end, that sullis were nipped by the inability of Cape to hinder Luard in the least. The Durhams in this got a corner hit and a free hit at the flags but without result, Wood saving the score by splendid play. Score : Durhams, three goals and two subsidiaries.

In the fifth "chukkur" the ball was worked to the Durham's end by Burnett. Then DeLisle drove across and finally by a long shot hit the goal. Play was in the Hussars' end till Wilkinson dribbled the ball to the flags and hit a subsidiary. Shortly after there was a foul against the Durhams. Then the ball was detained on the Hussars' side till Ashburner hit a goal. Score : Durhams, four goals and three subsidiaries.

In the sixth *chukkur* Wilkinson ran the ball down and after a brief check dribbledit between the flags The Hussars made a splendid fight and had all but scored a goal, when the Durhams, saving the flags, hit the ball behind, from which the Hussars had a corner hit, but without result. Score : Durhams five goals and three subsidiaries.

In the seventh "chukkur" play was in front of the Durham's flags till Burnett, by a fine shot hit a goal. A very hot attack and defence of the Hussars' goal followed. Finally, a fast play up and down followed, and the ball was in the Hussars' end when time was sounded. The Durhams scored five goals and four subsidiaries to the Hussars, one goal.

THE "MAILED FIST" AT COLOMBO.

WHEN we went to press yesterday evening, says the "Times of Ceylon" of Wednesday last, the German war vessel Gefion, the consort of the Deutschland (bringing Prince Henry of Prussia) had arrived, and had brought the news that the Deutschland with the Prince might be expected between 9 and 10 p.m. As a matter of fact it was a good deal before 8 o'clock, when a revolving light was seen out at sea announcing the arrival of a man-of-war, which, of course, was correctly supposed to be the Deutschland. She came round the breakwater shortly after, and as she did so there was a large crowd of inquiring Ceylonese at the jetty, besides a few Europeans from the Hotels. These, however, dispersed as soon as they heard that the Prince would not land that night. The Deutschland is an old fashioned looking craft, standing high out of the water, and her width (62 feet) is disproportionate to her length (380 feet), as far as shapeliness is concerned. She has heavy bulging sides ; square ports, three masts, and two funnels so flaily ova that they might be used to see that H. R. carried a lot of coal (which we know she cannot) she would never be able to get through more than a very little at a time. As a matter of fact her coal capacity only allows room for 700 tons, her speed design being for 13 knots though 10 is nearer her mark, and 8 is what she is doing lately. But she has the imposing appearance of being a very comfortable and good sea boat, and this explains why Prince Henry had preferred to travel in her rather than in the Gefion which is a modern and narrow vessel. Her tonnage is 7,300; her horse power 5,800 ; she is 25 years old, of English design, and Poplar built ; and her guns consist of eight 10·2, seven 5·9's, nine 3·1 quick firers, and 12 smaller pieces, and he has garrison tops.

Concerning the voyage of H. R. H., the information was vouchsafed that all had gone well except in so far as the coaling incident between Aden and Colombo. At Gibraltar and at Aden Prince Henry was received by the natives with the heartiest feelings of the kindness displayed towards him at both stations. The coaling trouble was as has been described in the local Press ; the result being that for a whole week the Deutschland was kept lying off Socotra. Fortunately the weather was favourable, the monotony was relieved by the arrival of the Belgian ship (flagship of this station) just as the Prince was arranging to disembark. As she hove in a line with the Deutschland, outside the Breakwater on her way up, her guns gave forth a salute of 21 in honour of royalty, and the German flagship replied with the usual salute accorded an Admiral. Then a further report both afloat and ashore announced that the Prince had started for ashore, and a little after 9-15, His Royal Highness was borne alongside the jetty. Later, he re-appeared dressed in conventional travelling attire, a costume adopted also by the Governor, and Capts. Muller and Wyndham. These four drove together to the railway station, and there found awaiting them a special train. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday H. R. H. will spend in Nuwara Eliya, coming down on Sunday, and while he is at the sanitarium he will be given some shooting,—a trip have been arranged by Capt. R. Ward Jackson, who hopes to enable H. R. H. to secure an elephant.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 1st February, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 1. Rs. A. P.	Feb. 8. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,40,00,000 0 0	2,40,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000 0 0	83,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,36,13,003 15 7	1,54,15,340 3 11
Other Deposits, &c.	4,75,74,749 7 0	4,58,56,997 11 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,12,752 0 0	4,83,919 1 8
Sundries	18,97,209 14 2	19,08,783 15 4
	Rs. 9,20,47,775 11 11	9,20,45,030 14 11

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	22,98,893 0 0	25,01,310 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,50,055 0 0	75,76,310 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,01,67,551 4 1	2,07,09,990 1 6
Accounts of Credit do.	2,16,13,350 13 4	2,24,03

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches. Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders. Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
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HADDINGTON,
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Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
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A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
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The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
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Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
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Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
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"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
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Best and Cheapest.
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It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

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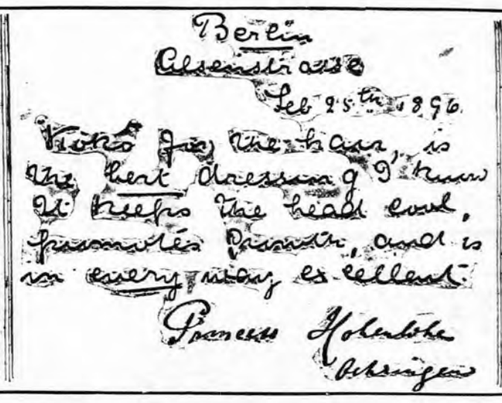
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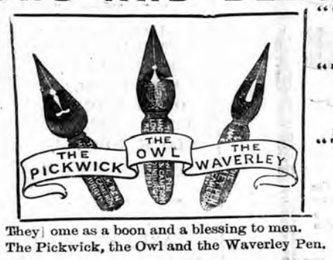

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